THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 28. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Attorney-General's Report.

The Coolie Ship Disaster

The First Details of the Affair.

Important Bank Case

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The First Document of the Kind Ever Sent to Congress—Statistics of Crime, Etc.

The following are the most important portions of the Report of the Attorney-General sent to Congress yesterday:—

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

In the main the country is well served by these officers. Some of them complain, not unjustly, of the inadequacy of their compensation. The same service rendered to private clients would receive a far more liberal reward. They are now paid a salary of $200 a year, five dollars a day for attendance at court, ten cents a mile for travel, a docket fee in each case of five, ten, or twenty dollars, according to the disposition of it, and two per cent. of the moneys collected in revenue cases. Should the fees exceed $6000 a year the excess must be paid into the Treasury after certain allowances for hire of clerks, etc.

The salary of $200 is intended as a compensation for the labor of corresponding with the departments at Washington. This labor has been much increased in late years. It often requires extended investigation and much clerical service. I know no work for the public which is so ill-paid. The general professional service which these officers perform is of the highest value to the Government. Unless that service is efficient, dues to the Government are unpaid and crime is unpunished. They are opposed to skilful adversaries, and it is essential to the respectability as well as to the interests of the Government that they should be men of high professional character. Such men cannot be expected to abandon a private for a public clientage without something like an adequate remuneration. I respectfully suggest

AN INCREASE OF THEIR COMPENSATION

to some such scale as the following, namely:—An annual salary of five hundred dollars in the smaller districts and a thousand dollars in the larger, a doubling of the present per diem and docket fees, and an extension of the commission of two per centum to all collections for the Government. The rule which fixes six thousand dollars as the maximum of compensation should also be abolished. The application of a maximum rule of compensation to such officers is neither wise nor just. One cannot earn ten thousand dollars in fees without doing ten times as much work as the man who receives one thousand dollars in fees. Ten times the work ought to bring ten times the pay. The present system has a natural tendency to diminish the zeal of the officer when his maximum is reached, and to lead him to seek improper incidental allowances. If the compensation at the proposed rate should rise to an inordinate amount in some of the largest districts, a diminution in the rate might be made after a certain amount is reached without departing from the rule that an increase of labor should bring an increase of pay. Should the increase be made the assistant district attorneys, who are now paid directly from the treasury, could be paid in the more lucrative districts out of the emoluments of their principals. These suggestions on the subject of the maximum are also applicable to

MARSHALS AND CLERKS.

In the act establishing this department Congress manifests a disapprobation of the practice of retaining

SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR THE GOVERNMENT,

though the employment of such counsel is allowed in certain circumstances by the seventeenth section of the act. In a few important cases, where before that act took effect special counsel had been retained by the departments, I have thought that the inconvenience of a change of counsel in a current litigation would justify a continuance of their services, but in new cases, however strongly urged, I have generally declined to employ such counsel. Not to dwell upon the temptation to abuse which exists where a discretion is allowed in that matter, I think that upon general grounds the regular attorneys for the United States and their regular assistants ought to be equal to the ordinary necessities of the Government, and that special counsel should only be employed in cases of emergency. If, as is often urged, the compensation allowed to regular counsel and their assistants is not sufficient to command the ability that is needed to cope with the adverse counsel, the remedy lies with Congress. The regular district attorneys ought not to be degraded to the rank of secondary counsel for the United States in their respective districts, as they practically are, when special counsel appear for the Government in every important case. Under the present laws, when the Government enforces

CLAIMS UPON PARTNERS

or other co-debtors living in different districts, a separate suit must be brought in each. A law giving jurisdiction over all such debtors to the courts of the district in which one of them resides or might be found, and providing for service of process in the other districts would accelerate collections and save expense. The laws of the several States exempting certain amounts of real and personal property from execution for debt are held in some districts to be applicable to debts due to the United States. The State regulations are various, both as to the species and as to the amounts of exempted property. By removing from a State which allows a small exemption to a State which allows a large exemption, a debtor to the Government is often practically released. Losses often occurred in this way in the cases of defaulting postmasters, mail contractors, distillers, etc., whose bonds, sufficient in the State where they were executed and approved, are made worthless by the removal of the obligators to other States. There ought to be some uniform regulations on this subject.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

In October last a letter was sent to the Governor of each State and Territory requesting him to furnish to this department as early as possible in January, 1871, the statistics of crime in his State or Territory for the year 1870, classifying the desired information as follows:—

First. The number of prosecutions instituted during said year, under the penal laws of the State, in three classes—capital crimes, crimes punishable in the penitentiary, offenses punished less severely.

Second. The number of criminal cases disposed of during said year, the report specifying, with the same classification as above, the number of cases tried by a jury, the number of convictions by a jury, the number of cases *nolle prossed*, dismissed or discontinued, the number of cases tried by judges or magistrates without a jury, the number of convictions in such cases, the number of acquittals in such cases. To this request but few answers have come. Some of the Governors report that there is no provision in their States for collecting such information. Others furnish such statistics as they possess. Meagre as these are, they are, perhaps, the beginning of a series of annual collections of statistics that will finally become complete and valuable.

A. T. AKERMAN Attorney General.

HOLOCAUST AT SEA.

The Coolie Ship Uncawah Destroyed by Fire, Together with Over Four Hundred of Her Coolie Passengers.

From the Straits Times, Dec. 8, 1870.

From the late Java papers we learn of the loss by fire of the ship Uncawah, from Macao, bound to Callao with coolies, who mutinied at sea and set fire to the ship. The captain and crew arrived at Anjer in the San Salvadorian ship Fray Bentos, and a portion of the coolies in the British ship Juanpore. The particulars that can be gleaned of this sad affair are as follows:—

The Uncawah, under San Salvadorian colors left Macao on the 13th of October for Callao, with 537 coolies. She was under the command of Captain Guiseppe Rosicana, an Italian, whose account is in effect as follows:—

"After having sailed for a couple of days with a fair wind, the coolies began to grumble. Several of them circulated letters among the coolies, urging them to rise and make themselves masters of the vessel. On the morning of the 21st of October the coolies were, as usual, left on deck to refresh themselves. After having stayed some time on deck they were ordered to go below, but refused to obey. The coolies persisting in their refusal, the crew endeavored to force them to go below, and a fight ensued between them. The sailors were provided with weapons, but the Chinese armed themselves with pieces of iron and wood, and laid about with these so effectively that the steward and carpenter were killed and several sailors wounded.

"After a struggle lasting half an hour the Chinese were driven to the hold, and, seeing that there was little hope of obtaining command of the vessel by force, broke everything below and set fire to the ship. The crew perceiving this became panic-stricken, got out a boat and made away from the ship so hastily that the captain, who was left behind, was obliged to jump overboard and swim after the boat, which picked him up."

The fate of the vessel and of the coolies who were thus left on board is best described in the following statement by Captain Haldane, of the British ship Juanpore, who has also reached Anjer, with 112 of the coolies and a Greek sailor, who had been left behind on board the burning vessel by his shipmates. More than 400 of the coolies must have perished by fire and by drowning:—

ANJER, Nov. 13, 1870.—While proceeding down the China Sea from Shanghae for London, on the 21st of October, in latitude 5 deg. 40 min. north, longitude 109 deg. 45 min. east, a vessel was reported to me to the south-southeast. Shortly after this smoke was observed proceeding from her, from which I concluded that she was a steamship, under which belief I remained until sundown, when fire was distinctly visible, enveloping the whole ship.

At this time we were about twelve miles distant from her. As the wind was very light, I despatched Mr. Stewart, second officer, in charge of the gig, to pull away ahead, in hopes of seeing anything or picking up any of the survivors. About an hour after this the second officer returned with intelligence that one of the unfortunate ship's boats, manned by twenty-five Chinamen and one European, had hailed them, stating that they were a part of the survivors from the burning ship, who had been directed to us by observing our blue lights and rockets, which were exhibited every hour; but doubting the truth of their statement, he returned alongside, followed shortly afterwards by the Chinese boat.

I requested the European, a Greek, to come on board and drop the boat astern and make fast, not allowing the Chinaman on board till I was satisfied with this man's statement. From him I was acquainted with the fact that the burning ship was the Uncawah, from Macao for Callao, with 538 coolies on board, who had mutinied and set fire to the ship that day, a fierce conflict having taken place between the officers and crew with the Chinese, some of them bearing strong evidence of the scene of slaughter, cutlass and pistol wounds being on several of them. The Chinese, seeing they were getting defeated, retreated to the fore-end of the ship and set fire to the vessel. The captain, officers, and crew, seeing that all hopes were gone, now left the ship in boats. I am also informed that five days after leaving Macao the coolies had made an attempt to capture the ship, but had not succeeded, whereupon about one hundred of them were put in irons.

At 2 A. M. on the 22d of October I reached the burning ship and hove to about a mile distant, manned the gig, and taking command, I proceeded in the direction of the ship; but as the water was strewed with bodies in all directions, floating on fragments of the wreck, I stopped to pick up as many as possible, returning twice to the ship to discharge our living cargo. Finding that we had now sixty Chinese on board, I proceeded direct for the burning ship in hopes of rescuing some of the crew, but did not find any traces of them. After surveying the vessel round, which was surrounded with wreck to a considerable distance, I deemed it prudent to return on board and wait till daylight.

At five A. M. I started again for the burning ship, which was now nearly burned to the water's edge, and reaching her commenced to rescue as many as possible, which was attended with considerable toil and danger, as there was a heavy swell running, and the Chinese, seeing deliverance approaching, became frantic, plunging into the water from all quarters, completely surrounding us and laying hold of the gunwales of the boats, which compelled us to make free use of the oars to prevent their too quick approach, otherwise the boats would have been upset. At ten A. M. I despatched Mr. Barlow, officer in charge of the gig and pinnace, with instructions to fill both boats and return as quick as possible to the ship. On his return I mustered all hands, and, finding that we had 112 men on board, decided that no more could be done.

At 11 A. M. I filled away to the south, passing dead bodies, fragments of wreck, and various articles of cabin furniture, fully twenty miles from the wreck.

AUGUSTUS M. HALDANE,
Commander of the ship Juanpore, owned by Messrs. I. & J. Brookbank, of Liverpool.

IMPORTANT BANK CASE.

Verdict Against the Union Bank of Louisiana for $24,000.

In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee vs. Union Bank of Louisiana, after exhaustive arguments of counsel for the preceding two days, Judge Durell charged the jury, and at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday the case was committed. Exceptions had been taken by counsel to nearly every point in the Judge's charge. At 5 o'clock the jury sent in word that they had not agreed, and they were sent to the jury room until 8 o'clock, at which hour, however, they had not agreed, and the case was continued until 11 o'clock last night. At that hour the jury had agreed, and rendered a verdict in favor of the Planters' Bank for twenty-four thousand dollars, with legal interest from date of indebtedness, and costs.—*N. O. Republican, 29th ult.*

—A Mr. Lempriere, son of the author of the well-known classical dictionary, keeps a dry goods store in Omaha.

—A timid citizen of Boston lost $5000 by selling out his Union Pacific bonds when he heard no interest would be paid on them.

—An Illinois editor, in advertising his office for sale, announces that he is going to peddle shoe-strings.

—The cold weather in the South has killed thousands of orange trees in Florida and Georgia.

—One of the most successful planters in Wisconsin is a widow who has just buried her sixth husband.

—All the islands in Lake Erie are now reached with teams, the ice being very thick and perfectly safe.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Bourbaki's Army Captured.

80,000 French Enter Switzerland.

National Assembly Election.

List of Persons Disqualified.

Paris Postal Service Restored.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Advices from the Pacific.

FROM EUROPE.

The National Assembly Elections.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—The Government at Bordeaux has issued a decree ordering elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 8th instant.

Who are Disqualified.

It disqualifies for election to the Assembly the members of families reigning over France since 1789; all persons who have acted as imperial or official candidates in past elections, or held office as ministers, senators, or councillors of State under the empire, and prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870.

Jules Simon has arrived here.

Bourbaki's Entire Army Enters Switzerland, and is Captured.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—An official despatch announces that Bourbaki's army, 80,000 strong, entered Switzerland to-day. The Federal authorities have summoned the cantons to prepare to intern them.

Chanzy Accepts the Armistice.

LE MANS, Jan. 31.—General Chanzy has accepted the armistice, commencing at noon to-day.

Paris Postal Service Restored.

LONDON, Feb. 1—5:30 P. M.—Odo Russell telegraphs, under date of the 31st, from Versailles, that the postal service has been re-established from Paris and Versailles to Havre and Dieppe, which ports are now in communication by steamship with England.

Foreigners not Permitted in Paris.

The French do not wish foreigners to enter Paris until the city has been revictualled, and no exception to the regulation to that effect has been made by the German authorities.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 1—1:30 P. M.—American securities flat. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89⅞; and of 1867, 89. Railways dull; Erie, 18¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—1:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and declining; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 8¼d. Sales of Cotton on a ship named at Savannah or Charleston in December at 7¾d. for middling uplands. Pork easier at 95s.

LONDON, Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 90¾ for money and account. American securities dull. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89⅞; and of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 89. Railways dull. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed irregular; uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 8¼d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Sales on a ship named, to sail from Savannah or Charleston in January or February, at 7¾d.; and on a ship named from New Orleans in February or March at 8d. Spirits of Petroleum firmer at 1s. 6d. Turpentine, 37s. 6d.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Terrible Collision at Sea — Sinking of the Steamer Kensington, of Charleston.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 31.—The bark Templar, of Baltimore, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday morning last for Rio de Janeiro, met with a sad accident on the same day at about half-past 8 o'clock P. M. Captain Wilson reports that he was running off E. S. E., with a good westerly breeze. At night it shut in a little thick, and he took in some of his light sails to let her go along easy.

About half-past eight o'clock he discovered a steamer's lights on the starboard bow. The bark kept on her course until he discovered that the steamer did not see him, and if he had kept on she would have struck him amidships. As a last resort he put his helm hard aport, and endeavored to clear the steamer in that way, but the distance was too short, and the vessels collided. The bow of the Templar struck the steamer well aft, tearing away her own bowsprit, jibboom, and head-rigging and chains, and smashing her stern, while she cut a large hole in the steamer. The vessels separated, and the crew of the Templar began clearing away the wreck and examining to see the extent of the damages, when they found one of the crew missing. They supposed he was lost overboard but it seems he got aboard the steamer.

The steamer, it has since been learned, was the Kensington, from Charleston for Boston, and she sunk in about half an hour after the collision. One of the Templar's passengers stated that he saw the steamer's lights after the collision suddenly disappear, and he supposed she had gone down.

The Templar has had a board of survey called, and was towed to Norfolk this afternoon for repairs.

A General Court Martial

has been convened here for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it. The following is a list of the officers comprising the court:—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, 4th Artillery, President; Captain Richard Loder, 4th Artillery; Captain S. S. Elder, 1st Artillery; Lieutenant G. F. Barstow, 3d Artillery; Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, 5th Artillery; J. W. McMurray, 1st Artillery; M. C. Grier, 4th Artillery; W. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery; J. M. Califf, 3d Artillery; F. V. Greene, 4th Artillery; and Captain S. N. Benjamin, 2d Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Transfer of Artillery Officers to the Infantry Arm.

There was quite a flutter created among the officers of the Artillery School of the grade of Second Lieutenants upon the receipt recently of a circular from the War Department inquiring to which of the infantry regiments they would prefer being transferred. There will be about five officers from each artillery regiment required to fill the vacancies in the infantry service, and none of those stationed here seem to be very anxious to serve their country in that branch of the service.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110½; do. 1864, do., 110; do. 1865, do. 110; do. 1865, new, 108⅜; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 60½; Missouri 6s, 89⅜; Canton Co., 71⅜; Cumberland pref., 29; New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 21⅜; Reading, 97⅜; Adams Express, 67¼; Michigan Central, 117⅛; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¼; Western Union Telegraph, 46¾.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Great Land Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The *Evening Bulletin* asserts editorially that the pretensions of the various parties to portions of the Presidio Military Reservation rest solely on the assignment of the claim of one Felix Arcenti, who bought State Island Canal warrants and located them on this reservation, and that they have not the shadow of a title or equitable claim, the whole affair being a fraud; and that the proposition in Congress to give them the property, which is now of immense value, is denounced by everybody as an infamous swindle.

The Sutro Tunnel

is in 1800 feet, and has struck a large body of water.

The Apache Indians

in Arizona are growing bolder, and make daily raids into the Pimo and Gila reservations, which hitherto have been considered safe. More troops are urgently called for.

The most

Destructive Fire in Virginia City,

Nevada, for years, occurred this morning. The flames crossed D street and swept away two-thirds of the east side of the street, from Union to Sutton avenues. At one time the stables of Mr. McKay, corner of D and Union streets, were on fire, and the work of tearing down the building to save Piper's Opera House was commenced, but by the exertions of the firemen it was saved. Along D street, on the east and west sides, the destruction was sweeping. The losses and insurances have not yet been ascertained. Pat Lyons and a boot-black known as "Smoky," who were sleeping in Mrs. Sherman's house, were not awakened in time to escape, and perished in the flames.

FROM THE WEST.

The Murderer Galentine Sentenced.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Dr. Galentine, who was convicted of manslaughter for shooting Dr. Jones for alleged seduction of his wife, was this morning sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years, the full penalty.

Obituary.

Judge Thomas Bolton, heretofore a prominent politician of this city, died here last night.

A RAILROAD "UNPLEASANTNESS."

Open Rupture of New York and Philadelphia Companies with the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

The quarrel between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and New Jersey Companies, has at last ended in an open rupture and a suspension of all relations between the latter companies and the first named.

The New Jersey Railroad Company yesterday discontinued the sale of through tickets to the South by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in consequence of the refusal of that company to accept the same amount for fare from New York and New England passengers that is charged for Baltimore passengers between Baltimore and Washington. For through passengers from New York and beyond $1·72 is charged by the company for fare between Baltimore and Washington, while they charge only $1·20 for the same trip to Baltimore passengers. The New Jersey companies yesterday effected arrangements for sending their Southern passengers by the "Bay" line from Baltimore, and passengers for the Southwest and West are to be sent over the Pennsylvania Railroad. To Washington passengers tickets to Baltimore are sold at a rate considerably lower than that hitherto charged, and the company also supply Baltimore and Washington tickets purchased by their agents in Baltimore at the low rate adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, for the exclusive benefit of Baltimore passengers. The traveller will by this accommodating arrangement save a considerable sum out of the rate of fare hitherto paid.

This rupture, which was predicted, will of course injure the Baltimore and Ohio Company by taking from it nearly all the through traffic from the East to the Southwest and South. How far it will injure the companies who have assumed the aggressive cannot at present be calculated, but the Baltimore and Ohio threatens vengeance on them by giving its support to the Air-line Railroad bill now before Congress. The companies north of Baltimore claim that they have only adopted this course for the purpose of reducing fares, after all fair efforts to induce the Baltimore and Ohio Company to join them had failed.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

THRILLING RAILROAD RIDE.

Gentleman Becomes Possessed of an Unfavorable View of a Brakeman's Life.

From the Detroit Tribune.

A few nights since a resident of Tecumseh, who had been on a visit to one of the way stations of the L. S. and M. S. Railway, being desirous of reaching home, took passage on a freight train to which a caboose was attached. The train was very long and heavy, and the track was slippery, rendering it almost impossible to make any sort of progress. In order, therefore, to get the freight through the conductor divided the train at a side track, leaving the rear half to be drawn by another engine, which was to have been furnished in the morning.

The idea of remaining in a caboose car, on a side track, on a cold night, was not relished to any great extent by the passenger referred to, and he decided to test the virtue of riding, as the brakemen usually do, on the top of the train. The roof of the car was covered with snow and ice, and he seized hold of two iron brackets in order to prevent his being rolled off.

On thundered the train, and the home-sick traveller clung to his perch with a heroism worthy of a man who loves his family and home and friends, and has a holy horror of being crushed to atoms by a railroad train. After proceeding a few miles his hat flew off, and each particular hair of his head stood up "like quills on a fretful porcupine." The steam penetrated "those hair," went up his coat-sleeves, around his face and throat, and soon he was covered all over like a "Frost King." Arriving at Tecumseh, he was quite benumbed, and had to be helped down, and he presented a laughable yet deplorable sight. His nose had swelled to enormous proportions, his head presented the appearance of a miniature iceberg, and his ears were "like unto" those of a baby elephant, the only exception being that they couldn't be flapped worth a cent.

HORRIBLE FATE.

A Man and Team Frozen to Death.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier, Jan. 27.

By permission of Mr. A. C Grimes we make the following extract from a letter received by him to-day from his brother at Middletown, Mo. The correspondent says:—

A very sad misfortune happened to one of our townsmen, a Mr. J. Cobb. The particulars are about these:—Mr. Cobb was employed to drive some fifteen miles in the country with a lady and two children, who wished to go to their friends. So they left here one week ago last Saturday in the morning, the weather being cold and bad. He delivered the woman and children safely to their friends, and was returning when night came on, and Mr. Cobb lost his way in the darkness and snow. He drove on, coming up to Lead Creek, and drove his team over a very dangerous embankment, where the water was three feet deep. Mr. Cobb was not found until one week ago to-day—he and the team frozen to death—all frozen fast in the ice. It is not known how long Cobb lived after the team went over, but it is thought that he lived in a senseless condition until the next day. It is one of the saddest affairs that has happened in the history of Middletown. He was a poor man, and leaves a wife and nine children. Considerable money was made up for the family

THE HAGGERTY HOMICIDE.

A Verdict Against Varley.

The gang of thieves, gamblers, Tammany politicians, and roughs that congregated yesterday in the Coroner's office was the same that assembled during the former investigation into the circumstances connected with the shooting of Jim Haggerty by William Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," in the saloon on the corner of Broadway and Houston street.

William Tracy, Haggerty's companion on the night in question, testified that he was very much under the influence of liquor on that night; he had a dim recollection of entering Eagan's saloon, but knew nothing of the affray nor of the shooting of Haggerty until the following day. Detective Heidelberg testified relative to Varley's entering Police Headquarters and giving himself up.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict against Varley without any qualification. Counsel for the accused professed to be astonished at the verdict, declaring that Varley would be convicted in no criminal court. The prisoner then testified that he was a native of England, aged thirty-seven, and a saloon-keeper. He declared that he acted solely in self-defense. Coroner Herrman said that he would hold the prisoner to bail in $10,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. This was furnished by Michael Shelly, of No. 22 Oliver street, who was also his surety on the former occasion, and Varley was released—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

—A street in Peoria, Illinois, is nicknamed Turtle Dove lane since fifteen newly-married couple took up their residence thereon.

—The 103-year old lady who can thread a needle with fluency in three different languages and walk a mile without glasses has got around to Ohio.

—A Princeton, Illinois, saloon keeper has a temperance pledge behind the bar, and does his best to induce dead-beats and loafers to sign it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

Both for call and time loans the Philadelphia Money market exhibits but little activity. The improvement in business generally anticipated after the surrender of Paris is not up to expectations, nearly all departments of trade being quiet and the regular business wants small and easily satisfied. The supply of currency, especially in national bank notes, is quite large, and some of the banks find it difficult to employ their surplus funds. Call loans are quiet and easy at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and choice A 1 mercantile paper is in demand at 7@8 per cent. on the street, and at 6 per cent. at the bank counters in favor of regular depositors.

Gold is active, unsettled, and higher, the range being 111⅛@111¾, closing at 111¾.

Government bonds, in sympathy with gold, are also unsteady, a portion of the list being weak.

The stock market was quite active and strong. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 104⅛@104⅜; War Loan do. at 103½; city 6s, new, at 101¼, and ante-war issues at 101½@102.

Reading Railroad was in demand and sold largely at 49; Pennsylvania sold at 62@62⅛; Little Schuylkill at 43¾; Minehill at 51¾; and Lehigh Valley at 60¼.

Canal shares attracted attention. Sales of Schuylkill at 8¾; do. preferred stock at 17⅝@17¾; and Lehigh at 34@34½; the latter was active and stronger.

Miscellaneous shares were quiet. Sales of Bank of Republic at 95; Germantown Railway at 30½; and Spruce and Pine Streets do. at 25.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the City Treasurer, who gives notice that the premium on gold interest on city loans of July last will be paid in currency on and after the 6th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s W L	103¾	4 sh Minehill R.	51¾
$11000 Am Gold	111⅝	58 sh Leh V R	60⅛
$1600 City 6s, prior	101	11 do	60¾
$2500 do. prior to '62	102	115 do	b15. 60¾
$2500 do. new	b3. 101¾	200 do	b30. 49
$500 Pa 6s, 2 se	104¾	121 do	49
$150 do	104¾	300 sh Leh N	b30 34½
$8000 Pa & N Y C 7s	b5 92¾	300 do	34
4 sh Lit Sch RR	43¾	200 do	s60. 34
4 do	43¾	600 do	34
100 sh Penna R	62¾	300 sh Sch Nv	8¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s, New	101¼	62 sh Leh Val R	60¼
$20000 Am Gold	111¾	400 sh Read R	b60. 49

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 110¼@110½; do. 1864, 109⅞@110¼; do. 1865, 109¼@110¼; do. 1865, new, 108⅞@109¼; do. 1867, do. 109@109¼; do. 1868, do. 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111½; Gold, 111¼@111½; Silver, 105½@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 85@86; Central Pacific Railroad, 90@91; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 69@70.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼@110½; do. 1864, 110@110¼; do. 1865, 110@110½; do., July, 1865, 108⅝@109; do., July, 1867, 109@109¼; do. July, 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40, 109¼@109¾. Gold, 111¾@112. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curr'cy 6s, 111½@111¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅝	12·15 P. M.	111⅞
11·30 "	111⅞	12·18 "	111⅞
11·51 "	111¾	12·20 "	111⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.—Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₱ ton.

Seeds.—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it is in fair request at 10¼@11¼c. ₱ pound. Timothy is nominal at $6·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·10.

The Flour market is characterized by much firmness, but the aggregate business is light. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@7; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50.

The Wheat market is quiet, but holders are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at $1·61@1·63; Ohio do. at $1·60, and amber at $1 62@1·67. Rye sells at 95c.@$1 for Western. Corn is less active; sales of yellow at 79@81c., and Western mixed at 79@81c. Oats are without change; 2400 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 58@60c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is steady at 94c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Arrived, ship Glenmower, from New Orleans, Dec. 19, with 5895 bales of cotton; bark Valentia, from Savannah, Dec. 20, with 887 bales of cotton.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—Steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....41

SUN RISES.....7·8 MOON SETS.....5·2
SUN SETS.....5·20 HIGH WATER.....11·57

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to Souder & Adams. Jan. 29, 5 P. M., 40 miles S. W. of Hatteras, spoke three-masted schr Jenny N. Huddell, 11 days from Pensacola, bound for Philadelphia.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 25 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. bark King Bird, Dexter, fm Boston, in ballast.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, sailed from New York at 8·30 this A. M.

THE SIEGES OF PARIS.

The French Capital in the Past—Its Former Sieges—The City Invested by the Romans, the Northmen, the French, the Germans, and the English and Allies.

Now that the long-expected event, the fall of Paris, has really come to pass, it may be of interest to give a short description of several sieges, in some respects similar to the recent one, which the city of Paris has endured in days long gone by.

IT IS TAKEN BY JULIUS CÆSAR.

The siege just terminated is very far from being the first which the devoted city has had cause to lament. One of the earliest, if it may be called a siege, was that caused by Julius Cæsar when he first came into Gaul. Paris, then called Lutece, was at that time nothing but a collection of poor huts defended only by the river, and being without walls or fortifications. The Gauls had refused any longer to contribute the cavalry to the Roman armies, as had been the custom, and raised a great insurrection. Cæsar sent his lieutenant, Labienus, to subdue the Lutecans. This was before Cæsar had met his defeat in Auvergne, and before he had retreated to Champagne. On the approach of the army the Gauls burnt their attempts at fortification, broke down their bridges, forsook the locality, and encamped on the north of the town. A battle ensued and the Gauls were routed.

THE SIEGES OF THE NORTHMEN.

The city of Lutece became the favorite of Julian the Apostate, and in the year 356 that monarch cleared the city and vicinity of the great numbers of German barbarians who had overrun it for five years. The Danes in particular were very rapacious, and in the ninth century they came down in great hordes. In the year 843 the Danes, fresh from the spoiling of the Saracens in Spain and the burning of Nantes, came upon Paris. Then the river was wider, and had but two bridges. There was but one gate to the city, and the buildings afterwards historical as monasteries and public buildings were then fortresses and strongholds. To defend the city Charles the Bald gathered his army together at St. Denis before the abbey afterwards St. Germain des Pres. Contrary to the expectations the Danes did not attack, but spread themselves over and ravaged the country. The terrified citizens abandoned the city and the Danes entered it on Easter-eve. But the riches which they expected to find had been removed, and they took only the iron gates and the beams of the roof of St. Germain as trophies to King Eric. When sickness seized the Danish army it was agreed that on the payment by the Emperor Charles of the large subsidy of seven thousand pounds by weight of pure silver the conquering armies should retire.

But in the year 857 these barbarians were again on hand. They then destroyed most of the monasteries which they had before plundered. They burned St. Denis and took prisoner the abbot, a grandson of Charlemagne, demanding a heavy ransom. Only Notre Dame (then St. Etienne) and St. Germain des Pres escaped. The tombs of the Merovingian kings were broken open and the bones of Clovis were scattered.

The unsatisfied pirates were again before Paris in 885. Rollo was then the leader, and the fleet that covered the Seine for two leagues, and which contained forty thousand men, was commanded by Sigfried. Paris was defended by Eudes, son of the Count of Paris. The city was well fortified, and a temporary bridge stopped the passage of the vessels. A treaty having been refused by the Parisians, the Danes tried to storm the Grand Chatelet and wounded Bishop Ganzelaine. The siege was continued for four years, but the Northmen made no great headway. A swelling of the river damaged the bridge and allowed the vessels to pass, but it was repaired by the same bishop, who also sunk some five ships which were sent against it. But the Danes captured a tower defended by the bishop and killed its defenders, all but the bishop himself, who died of vexation. The Emperor sent an army to raise the siege, but the Danes captured and killed its leader, Count Henry. Charles the Emperor himself came to the rescue in the end, and gave as a subsidy fourteen hundred silver marks and Burgundy, which had revolted. The Danes stayed about Paris for nearly two years afterwards, until all the subsidy money had been paid.

BESIEGED BY THE GERMANS.

After this Paris had nearly a century's rest, until the year 978, when the Emperor Otho of Germany with sixty thousand men attacked the city, then governed by Lothaire, one of the last of the Carlovingians. The French refused to fight, and the Emperor had an easy conquest.

ENGLAND THE AGGRESSOR.

Paris was again in trouble during the long wars between England and France in the reign of Edward III. These wars were caused by Edward's claiming the French throne on the death of Charles IV as the nephew of that monarch, ignoring the Salic law concerning the succession of women, which prevented his mother from having any right. The English under Edward landed at La Hague in 1346, and after pillaging Normandy advanced on Paris. The city was not then enclosed. The King abandoned it to its inhabitants, and the trouble ended with the great English victory at Crecy.

Paris was entirely enclosed, for the first time, in 1357 with a wall and a ditch, the Provost of Paris employing three hundred masons for a whole year. The fortifications were tested immediately upon their completion. The Duke of Normandy, Regent of France, attempted to regain the city, and laid siege to it. It was defended by the King of Navarre and some English archers. After peace was proclaimed the Provost continued to intrigue for the King of Navarre, who remained at St. Denis and allowed his English followers and soldiers to riot in the city, where at one time sixty of them were killed in one affray. The citizens being disposed to retaliate, armed themselves, set upon the English, and killed six hundred of them. The Provost at last planning to let in the English for the purpose of sacking the city, and of killing all the adherents of the Regent, was slain with a battle-axe, and the Duke of Normandy was brought in triumph to the Louvre.

Another siege was inaugurated in 1359 by the English, who had sallied from Dover, had marched through Picardy and Rheims, had halted seven leagues from the city, and had sent to the regent offering battle. He refused to come outside of the barriers. Then it was that orders were given to burn down the three faubourgs of St. Germain, St. Marcel, and Notre Dame des Champs. The villages of Montmorency and Lon-

Continued on the Second Page.

THE SIEGES OF PARIS.

Continued from the First Page.

glomeau, among others, were set fire to and consumed by the besiegers. Near the village of Chanteloupe twelve thousand persons, men, women, and children, had taken refuge in a church which the English burned. It is said that not three hundred escaped. The city itself was in the greatest distress. The English army was withdrawn towards the Loire, with the promise of a speedy return at the time of vintage. But in May, 1361, the English king made peace on receiving Aquitaine and a ransom of three million gold crowns for King John, who had been taken prisoner, six hundred thousand to be paid before the English army left Calais. This treaty was received with the greatest joy by the Parisians, but was not so well thought of by the inhabitants of the levied towns and provinces.

THE FRENCH THEMSELVES THE BESIEGERS.

In the reign of Charles VII happened the devastating wars between the French on one side, and on the other the allied English, Burgundians and Armagnacs. Then Joan of Arc, after she had saved Orleans, had been forced to march upon Paris in August, 1430, for the purpose of raising the siege. She was successful in carrying part of the works, but was wounded in the attack. The effort to raise the siege was unsuccessful, and Joan was herself soon after burned alive. In April, 1436, Breton, Constable of France, Count de Richmond, and the brave Dunois wrested Paris from the English, and put the garrison of the invaders to death.

CHARLES THE BOLD BESIEGING THE CITY.

Then again Paris had a season of peace of thirty-nine years duration until the year 1465, when Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, then called the Count of Charolois, surrounded the city for the purpose of making terms with his enemy, Louis XI. The investing army was said to number about one hundred thousand men, and consisted of German cross-bow men, Neapolitan horsemen, and Swiss halberdiers. The citizens at first hesitated about accepting an armistice, but while they were still undecided their king, Louis himself, found his way into the city with over two thousand men and numbers of the Normandy nobility. This gave fresh heart to the besieged, who made frequent sallies upon the enemy. The siege not being perfect, the rivers having been left open, provisions were easily supplied, and were very plentiful. There was considerable fighting and cannonading in and near the city for a time, when the French king agreed to a compromise; Louis, for the sum of two hundred thousand golden crowns, agreed to give up to the duke the fortresses of Amiens, Abbeville, and others in the Somme.

Peace had hardly been declared before there was again trouble and a want of agreement between the two monarchs, and in the same year the Burgundians were again before Paris. They tried to surprise the gate of St. Denis, but being unsuccessful, cannonaded the town. Louis gained a temporary advantage over the vanguard of the enemy, but the war was again brought to an end by concessions of money and territory from the French. During this siege the Burgundians unmercifully cut down the vines in many of the vineyards in the vicinity, and did much damage generally. The streets of Paris were barricaded with immense chains. It is estimated that there were not more than about one hundred and fifty thousand people in the city at this time.

THE FRENCH KING BESIEGING HIS OWN CAPITAL.

Henry IV of Navarre, after gaining his great victory at Ivry over the leaguers and Spaniards, surrounded Paris with his army, with the intention of gaining possession of the city to which he was justly entitled, and from which he was excluded by his opponents under the Duke de Nemours. On a dark night attacks were made upon the outposts in twenty different places. Henry himself sat in the Abbey de Montmartre listening to the cannonade and watching the flames which were soon visible in every direction. The supplies of the city were entirely cut off by these efforts, but the place was well defended. The inhabitants suffered all the extreme pangs of hunger, thirty thousand having died in a month's time from starvation. Mothers were said to have fed upon their children. A Spanish Ambassador in the city recommended the inhabitants to dig up dead bodies and pound the bones into a kind of dough, to be used as food, which advice was followed, although this kind of diet generally produced the death of those who practised it.

The hungry inhabitants fought with fury. Even the monks put on armor over their frocks and fought beside the citizens. The city could never have held out had the siege been continued perfect, but provisions were allowed to pass in exchange for luxuries of clothing which the investing soldiers coveted. Henry finally raised the siege and retired. He however bought the capital in 1594 from the Governor, Count de Brisac, for one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred livres. The troops were admitted to the city by a private way, but were obliged to fight for possession. The cannon on the ramparts were turned upon the city. Resistance was made by some German soldiers and by the people in the University quarter, but these were soon overpowered. The leaguers and Spaniards were expelled and told by the king himself, as they were leaving, never to return.

THE SIEGE BY THE ALLIED EUROPEAN POWERS.

In 1814 occurred a siege of the city of more importance than any which had preceded it. It was at the time when nearly all the European powers, including England, were arrayed against the French army of Napoleon. That portion of the French army commanded by Marmont and Mortier having met with some reverses, fell back upon the city, pursued by the allied army, which approached by three separate routes. The defenses of the city were then not good. There were two hundred cannon at the heights of Vincennes, but they were not mounted. There were no barricades in the streets, and only about six thousand of the National Guard were supplied with muskets among an entire number of thirty thousand. There were redoubts before the gates, but they were weak and without moats. The actual soldiers did not amount to over twenty-five thousand men.

The allies determined to storm the place by way of the right bank of the Seine. There were to be three simultaneous attacks, one on the east with fifty thousand men, one on the south with thirty thousand Germans, and one on the north by the English under Blucher.

The Russians gained the first advantage and captured Romainville, but they were driven back by Marmont with 1200 men. The battle was general, and was hotly contested at every point, but the numbers of the enemy overpowered the French. At a crisis in the fight the French soldiers were cheered by the news that Napoleon himself was almost in sight with an army of six hundred thousand men; but this it was found was a heartless lie. After hard and continued fighting, Marmont, seeing that his army was of no avail against such overwhelming numbers, and unwilling to see the city destroyed in a defense which was useless, made terms with the enemy and surrendered. The fight was of only one day's duration, but the total loss was 16,000 men.

This was the last siege of the city previous to the present one which has just terminated so unfavorably to the French. The city during the late siege was incomparably stronger than it ever was before, and the power of the enemy was increased in proportion. But the power of starvation is always the same no matter what the strength of the fortress, and to this aid is to be attributed in a great measure the present downfall.

ST. ANGELO.

Among the massive remains of imperial Rome, one of the most imposing is the ancient Mausoleum or Mole of Hadrian, now known as the Castle St. Angelo. It stands on the site where once were the gardens of Domitia, overlooking the undulating plains of the Campagna in its rear, and stretching out its long-covered corridor to the Vatican. Poised on its summit, and dark against the blue Italian sky, towers the bronze figure of the Archangel Michael, as if he had just alighted with outspread wings and floating mantle, and paused there in the act of sheathing his sword. Beneath it flows the Tiber, in whose tawny and troubled waters it had cast its wavering reflection for nearly eighteen centuries. There, standing apart from all other buildings, it lifts its battlemented towers and bastions like a guard or a menace to the closely-built city lying across the river before it, and challenges every passenger who, crossing the Ælian Bridge, passes before it on his way to the great Basilica of St. Peter. The bridge has changed its name as well as the Mausoleum, and is now called the Ponte St. Angelo. The statues of gods and heroes placed there by Hadrian have disappeared, and on their pedestals stand the sculptured saints of Bernini, fantastic in their draperies and grotesque in their attitudes, but picturesque in their general effect. The funeral processions, which in the great days of Rome bore the ashes of her pagan emperors across that bridge to the sounding chambers of the mighty Mausoleum, have vanished, and a motley Christian crowd now passes over these ancient arches, through which the swift river has whirled its turbulent current for so many generations; swift, like the river of time; turbulent, like the history of the place; fleeting, never to return, like the generations that have passed.

What a change has come over men and things since first the stones of this great Mausoleum were laid! Could they speak, however, how terrible a history they might reveal of human baseness, tyranny, hypocrisy; of human arrogance and misery; and, let us hope, somewhat too of noble endurance, of heroic patience, of uncorrupted virtue and patriotism! Within those walls what crimes have been committed, what agonies have been endured? Without those walls what tumult of seething battle, what clashing of arms and shrieks of pain and fury, what glaring of wild flames, what raging of wilder passions wreaking themselves in murder, rapine, and horrors without a name? In its secret cells popes have been strangled, starved, and sent to a bloody end; philosophers and thinkers have perished, vainly struggling against bigotry and superstition; patriots have fought and died for liberty. On the foul walls of its dungeons artists and poets have scrawled their names, their verses, and their pictures, longing for the light of day; beauty and youth have perished in the dark, vainly praying for help; innocent men have falsely confessed crimes under the torture of the rack. In its frescoed halls emperors and popes have held their courts, and banqueted and trampled on the rights of man; and the ashes of emperors have filled the vases of its sepulchral chamber. The silent statues which gathered once around its colonnades and looked upon the glory and pageant of ancient Rome, saw also the storm and fury of barbarian battle, ann the desolation by the Goths, before thad were toppled down upon the heads of ey infuriated soldiery. These walls, too, have seen the dreary processions of the plague pass under them. They have shaken with the awful heave of the earthquake and the sudden explosion of powder. They have been the silent witnesses of the history of the Church in its blackest moments and at the zenith of its pride and power; and they still stand, a part of the present as of the past.

THE TRIAL BY JURY.

The word jury denotes, in short, an institution so commonly known and so sacredly regarded as a sort of palladium of British liberty—namely, trial by jury—that we shall say a word or two concerning what is known of its origin among us. Perhaps we should rather say that our remarks would take the form of a speculation about the origin and growth of trial by jury; for of the early history of this method of deciding disputed questions of fact, very little is known accurately. In our research, we soon get into the far-back ages of fog and mist, where history gropes her way with faltering and uncertain step. There is, in fact, no means of discovering when trial by jury began in England. Juries sat to try cases in Henry II's time. Now what were Henry II's juries like? It is a matter of the purest conjecture. We cannot say, and we cannot find out. The growth of trial by jury has probably been a gradual process. Its origin was, with little room for doubt, as follows:—In the early times of our own history a small number of men lived together; they constituted a tithing, or a larger number a hundred. Now these names have no sensible meaning, if we regard their ancient meaning. They denote merely the limits of topographical boundaries, the space within those limits. Then they really meant an association of ten families in a tithing, or a hundred families in a hundred. A man committed a crime in a hundred, say. He wishes to purge himself of his imputed guilt. His jury, by whom he was tried, were the men of his own hundred. They knew every act of his life—his incoming, his outgoing, his innocence or his guilt; they constituted the jury by which he was tried; and the peculiarity of their case was that they tried the cause, having a complete previous knowledge of all the facts. Herein lies one chief difference between our ancient and our modern jury. While the jurors of early times possessed a full knowledge of all the facts of the case, the modern twelve—"good men and true"—are men caught hap-hazard in the streets; we may say, men who are supposed to be perfectly innocent of any knowledge of the facts of the case they are to try until they hear the evidence. After hearing that evidence they tell the judge what they think about it. It has not been for so very long a period that the fear of a packed jury has ceased in England; and in the last century a celebrated judge said it was one of the highest feats of constitutional government to get twelve honest men into a jury-box. It is thus established that a modern juror is the very opposite of the old juryman; for the one entered upon a trial, in all cases, with a knowledge of the facts of the case; the other, as a rule, knows nothing of them until they are disclosed in evidence. And this knowledge possessed by the old jurors was a matter of necessity. Take the case, for example, of a small village nowadays. Everybody knows everybody's else's business, and if the men of the village tried the criminal themselves, ignorance of facts and freedom from prejudice would be alike impossible.—*Once a Week.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRAMA.

Appleton's Journal says:—

The recent refusal of a clergyman in this city to permit the funeral of an actor to take place in his church has revived, in some quarters, a discussion of the moral influence of the theatre. The arguments advanced are not new; but the truth now, as at all times, is neither on one side nor the other of the question, but embraces a large share of all that is advanced both in favor of the theatre and against it. The theatre, like almost all social institutions, is complex: it is a varied and mixed thread of good and evil, and only careful analysis can determine whether its influence upon society has been, as a whole, favorable or not. The same difficulty exists as to many other things. There are people who condemn fiction, and can advance good reasons for their opposition to it. There are others, but not so many, who question the advantage of poetry, or any of the forms of refined or imaginative literature. Art, in many of its forms, does not escape the severe analysis of the moralist, nor does music, excepting for religious purposes, meet the approbation of purists. It is possible for a powerful and to some minds a convincing train of arguments to be advanced against all those things which serve to warm the imagination, excite the emotions, and relax the mind. A people wholly devoted to such refined pleasures as art, poetry, and music, would soon lose all its robustness of character, and become degenerate, effeminate, and contemptible. But, on the other hand, a people wholly insensible to pleasures of the imagination would be dull and brutal. It is sometimes the pleasure of a poet to imagine an Arcadian people in whom innocence, gentleness, and ignorance are united—people with pure thoughts, simple hearts, and kindly natures, who remain in ignorance of the sin and ambitions of life But Arcadian peoples exist only in poetry. Without those refinements that come of civilization men are never innocent, gentle, and pure. Whatever injury art, poetry, music, and other products of the imagination may cause when attaining too large a place in our civilization, these things are absolutely necessary if a people are to be other than rude and stupid. These are truisms, perhaps; but it is necessary to state them, in order to show in what spirit and with what understanding the influence of the drama is to be discussed. That certain evils are to be traced to the theatre is no argument against it. So can certain evils be traced in every one of our institutions. Many a mind has become effeminate, weak, and worthless, under novel reading; but so has many a mind been sweetened and humanized by it. Poetry will greatly elevate the imagination; but a surrender of the whole nature to the sweet and dulcet strains of the verse-maker would soon render one luxurious and effeminate. Fine paintings give a glow and delight to the mind; but he who is greatly enamored of colors and ideas in color is apt to become sensuous and weak. Let the drama take its equal place among the arts. Let its excesses be watched and confronted, just as all other excesses are; but these excesses should blind no one to its mission. It has, in its time, been illuminated by great lights. It has shed lustre over many periods in history. It has been, in certain epochs, almost the sole instructor of the people. It has, just like all other arts, struggled through its sloughs of despond, fallen sometimes into wrong paths, and been used for bad ends. But it was one of the earliest aids by which men advanced from barbarism to civilization, and, without it and its kindred arts, culture and taste would be unknown. As to the conduct of the divine to which we refer in the opening sentence, it is scarcely worth while, at this late hour, to add our voice to the general indignation. The censure which it has received seems entirely deserved. It is marvellous, indeed, that any one should be moved to deny to the remains of a man who all unite in declaring had led a blameless life, the last rites which are even extended to malefactors. By this unwise act, a good man's memory was outraged, a large body of worthy people were insulted, many hearts, no doubt, hardened against religion, and the fair name of Christianity was defamed.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.—Florida—by far the largest and most accessible of our Atlantic States, the first among them to be settled by Europeans—remains to this day the most sparsely peopled. With a coast line of over five hundred miles on the Atlantic, and over six hundred miles on the Mexican Gulf, with several good harbors and considerable inland navigation, she has hardly more inhabitants than square miles. Yet her natural attractions are certainly considerable. Her climate is semitropical, yet not excessively hot, being modified by breezes from the ocean and the gulf. Her timber is more abundant and accessible than that of any other State, while game and fish are nowhere else so abundant. Her soil is of unequal value, but much of it is decidedly fertile. It is too soon by many years to talk of draining her rich swamps; but very much of what seems to a casual view but white sand is really composed of minute marine shells, and produces large crops at a moderate cost. For the growth of fruits she cannot be surpassed. Oranges of fine quality are produced in great abundance and at a good profit, though frost sometimes destroys fruit and tree together. Lemons, limes, peaches, figs, grapes, pomegranates, olives, blackberries, thrive admirably. Horned cattle, sheep, and swine thrive and multiply on the wild grasses with little feeding and less care. Very large herds of cattle have cost their owners little besides the trouble of marking the calves so that they may be identified. Some raisers have each twenty-five thousand head or thereabout, and are rapidly enriching themselves by pasturing stock on everybody's land. The Confederate armies were largely supplied with beef from these magnificent herds. Whenever Florida shall be systematically cultivated, even in part, her cultivators will derive great advantage from the early maturing of their crops. Berries, fruits, vegetables, will be sent by daily lines of steamers to every great seaboard city months before those of the North will be ready for market. New potatoes in May, and fresh grapes in July, will command prices far exceeding those paid three months afterwards.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The following, from a physician who has made the cure of inebriates a special study, is well worthy of consideration:—

A statement has been going the rounds of the papers, and has even found its way into temperance journals, to the effect that drunkenness can be cured by satiating the appetite of the drinker with whisky; and to do this it is recommended to cook his food in whisky, to mix his coffee and tea with it, and not allow him to even have water without the addition of the stimulant. The theory is that he becomes disgusted with the taste and even odor of the intoxicant, and loathes it to such a degree that he will never taste it again. The fallacy, to say nothing of the danger, of such a course must be apparent to every one who thinks intelligently upon the subject. Every inebriate who has had anything like an ordinary experience with the article knows that in the decline of a debauch among the first symptoms of recovery is a nauseating disgust for liquor. He wants anything but whisky. If he will let his debauch run its course, drink as he pleases, and subject himself to no restriction or restraint, he will come to a stop by sickness. He cannot retain his accustomed stimulant; he rejects food, and is threatened with exhaustion and perhaps delirium. When he is nauseated, disgusted, he ceases to drink and allows nature to recover herself again, so that he can take food and regain his strength. This is the experience with almost every debauch, and yet he continues from time to time to indulge, notwithstanding the sickening process.

From a moral standpoint, we do not see how temperance men can reconcile such a course with convictions of duty. The doctrine of total abstinence is the doctrine of safety, and we do not believe the morality of urging men to protracted drunkenness, nay, of confining them and compelling them to remain drunk for any length of time, can be justified. There are no institutions for the treatment of inebriates in this country where such a practice is permitted, and we are surprised to find advocates of total abstinence supporting such a dangerous and immoral practice.

THE MOABITE STONE.—This curious relic of antiquity was the subject of a paper recently read in the department of Ethnology and Anthropology of the British Association. The author of the paper, Rev. C. D. Guisbert, says that this stone dates back nine hundred years before Christ, and that the inscriptions are more ancient than two-thirds of the Old Testament books. Out of fifteen Moabite cities mentioned in the Old Testament, the names of eleven are to be found on the stone. From the inscriptions, Dr. Guisbert had arrived at the conclusions that the Moabites had attained a high degree of civilization, and were superior to the Israelites in military ability. He was also of the opinion that our alphabet was derived, through the Greeks and Romans, from the Moabites. He also contended that, at the period indicated by the inscriptions, an organized temple service existed among the Israelites living out of Palestine, and that the service was analogous to that of the Moabites. He also stated that the word "Jehovah" was in common use among the Israelites nine hundred years before Christ, although afterwards it was considered too sacred to be named. Dr. Rawlinson, in the discussion that followed, objected to the conclusions of the paper, and attributed to the Phœnicians the merit of the discoveries claimed for the Moabites.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	3·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·45 A. M., arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·19 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 5·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·00 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·20 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allen'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00 P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00 P. M.	From Pottsville	12 35 P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·20, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·20 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m. 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·50, 8·10, 9·22, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 6·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·30 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·45 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·35 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	2·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 12 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 8 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 8 P. M. for L

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Joint Committee for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Delaware, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the chairman of this Joint Committee prepare, or cause to be prepared, a petition to the Congress of the United States representing the fact of the obstructions to the navigation of the Delaware river at the point known as the Horseshoe, and to have it signed by our importers, manufacturers, insurance companies, shipping merchants, owners and masters of vessels, and all interested in the commerce of our port.

—While eating supper last night, Mr. Otley, living at No. 410 Girard avenue, was choked to death.

—A meeting of the Americus Club was held last evening at the club-house on South Fifth street. The occasion was the installation of the newly-elected President, William V. McGrath, Esq.

—A number of steam engineers of this city met at No. 625 North Twenty-fourth street last evening, to form a beneficial association. It was stated that the United States Government requires steamboat engineers to take out a license costing $10, but makes it optional with other engineers to obtain a license costing $3. The officers of the association are:—Charles M. Thomas, President; George G. Street, Secretary; M. P. Randall, Treasurer.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Turfmen's National Congress commenced its sessions last night at Buffalo, New York.

—An association of ladies was formed at Boston yesterday to relieve the sufferings of the people of Paris.

—A resolution is to be introduced into Congress giving Victoria C. Woodhull the use of the Hall of Representatives for the delivery of an address in advocacy of female suffrage.

—A singular and fatal accident occurred in New Orleans yesterday through a large pane of broken glass, which was being removed, slipping from the hands of the workmen and striking the throat of Benjamin Levy, who was passing at the time, causing death to ensue almost instantly.

Foreign Affairs.

—Excessive frosts have endangered crops of all kinds in England.

—General Fleury has passed through Cologne on his way to London.

—Great quantities of food are being shipped from Belgium to Paris.

—Bordeaux has made a protest against peace upon any dishonorable terms.

—Switzerland has sent a remonstrance to Berlin against the violation of Swiss territory by German soldiers.

—Gambetta continues to issue bombastic proclamations, calling upon the French to prepare to renew the war.

—Emperor William has sent three million rations from the German army to the famishing people of Paris.

—The Government of Spain claims to have important developments concerning the assassination of General Prim.

—A Constantinople despatch says that the London Conference will not close its sessions until France has been represented.

—While persons are allowed to leave Paris, the French authorities have requested the Prussians to prevent all admissions to the city.

—Von Beust urges Austria to increase her armament, as the danger of warlike complications involving that empire is not a phantom.

—A Bordeaux despatch says it is believed that the first acts of the National Assembly will be the nomination of a President of the Council of Ministers and the forming of a government.

—At a grand military parade in Madrid on Tuesday, the King was accompanied by General Sickles and a brilliant staff of marshals and generals. Forty thousand men took the oath of fidelity to the King.

—The conditions of peace prescribed by Bismarck embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Belfort and Metz; the payment of ten million francs as indemnity for expenses of the war, beside many minor concessions.

The Death of "Father Taylor"—Interesting Account by One of His Pupils.

Mr. William Allen Butler communicates to the *Evening Post* the following extract from a letter from his son, a student at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., giving an account of the sudden death, on Sunday morning, of Samuel Harvey Taylor, LL.D., the venerable and eminent Principal of that famous classical school:—

"This morning Dr. Taylor left his house as usual to teach our Bible class. It was snowing hard, and the walking was tiresome on account of the deep snow. The Doctor came up the steps, and just as he entered the door fell. A few of us were in the chapel and heard him fall; we ran out and found him lying on the floor; one of the boys raised his head up, and the rest of us ran in different ways for the doctor, etc. I thought when I first saw him that he had only fainted, but we soon saw that he was very sick. George Taylor rushed in and took his father's head in his lap, and soon the doctors came. They unloosed his cravat and began to rub his hands. I ran to a house and brought some hot water to put to his feet. We brought a mattress and some clothing and laid the doctor on them, and carried him from the hall to a recitation room, but I think he had died before we moved him. He never opened his eyes or spoke after he fell. It was a very impressive sight to see the boys, almost the whole school, standing around him, the bell still tolling for the Biblical class, so sudden was his fall. Thus he died as many great men have died, in the midst of duty and, in the academy of which he was the head, with his pupils around him, and in the very house in which he had taught for so long a time."

—Last year 17,849,409 bushels of wheat were received in Chicago.

—The Massachusetts State constabulary force is now rather more popular than it has been heretofore.

—A Yale student has sued a New Haven policeman to recover damages for using the club on him too freely.

—The question which, sooner or later, agitates all communities—shall the street-cars be run on Sunday?—is now being discussed in New Haven.

—Republican papers in California say that if the party has a good man for candidate for Governor, it can sweep the State. Newton Booth is urged by many for the position.

—Curiously enough, Mr. Dunbell, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been telling what he knows about the secrets of the Building Commission.

—The Democrats of McCracken county, Ky., have held a convention to discuss the propriety of the Legislature passing a law to admit negro evidence in the State courts.

—The report of the Auditor of West Virginia this year is more satisfactory than ever before. He estimates that the receipts during the year will be $606,379, and the charges upon the Treasury $539,997.

—The "wheels of fortune" used at the drawing of the San Francisco Mercantile Library lottery have been placed in front of the Library building to serve as gas-lamps, and to be constant reminders of dreams of fortunes unrealized.

THE RIVER HORROR.

Further Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamer W. R. Arthur.

A despatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—At an early hour this morning a startling rumor was circulated through the city to the effect that the steamer W. R. Arthur, Captain Harry W. Bolaski commanding, which left this port last evening for Louisville, blew up near Island No. 40. The rumor proved, unfortunately, too true, and the facts obtained by the survivors of the fearful disaster make up a tale of hideous horror—a tale of death by fire and water almost unequalled in history. This morning cotton and pieces of the wreck were discovered floating past the landing. The news was brought by Mr. J. S. Carter, formerly river reporter of the *Times*, of St. Louis, who floated down the river in a yawl and imparted the information, when the ferry-boat Excelsior and a tug boat started for the scene of the disaster, picking up on their way many unfortunate beings, who were discovered floating down the river on boards, cotton bales, and doors, and arriving at the Arthur found her on a bar near the foot of the island. The explosion occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, while all were asleep save those on duty. The entire front part forward of the wheel-house was blown away, including the texas and pilot-house, and immediately afterwards fire broke out among the cotton, of which she had taken 1200 bales here, and which was piled up nearly even with the hurricane roof on the forecastle. The fire was, however, subdued by the passengers and crew, but only to break out again and again, causing intense excitement among the passengers. The boat finally floated down the river a mile or more, when it grounded on a bar in the middle of the stream and sunk to the cabin floor, the remaining passengers being crowded on the hurricane roof aft the wheel-house. Mr. Alfred Church, of St. Louis, who also came in the skiff with Mr. Carter, makes the following statement:—I was sitting by the stove in the back part of the boat, on the lower deck, when I heard a noise and sound as though a house was falling. The boiler flew backwards towards the stern of the steamer. I recovered my feet in a few minutes and got on the guards, then climbed up to the hurricane-deck. Here I found a number of passengers, men, women, and children, all excited and in their night clothes. They were screaming for help, and some were praying and appealing to each other for protection and safety. The forward part of the boat appeared to be a perfect wreck. In a few minutes a fire sprang up and blazed furiously. The entire front part of the boat forward of the wheel-house was blown away, and nothing could be seen of texas, pilot-house, or chimney. The fire and excitement increasing, I left the boat on a cotton bale and floated down the river for several miles until picked up. I believe there were about fifty cabin passengers, including fifteen or twenty ladies, and thirty deck passengers on board. The crew numbered about twenty men. When the boat blew up and took fire she floated down the river about a mile and grounded on a sand-bar. It seemed as if the boat was cut in two. The forward part was destroyed by fire, while the portion aft of the wheel-house remained intact. When last I saw the boat the water was up to her cabin-floor, and a number of people were on the hurricane deck. Several people were trying to put the fire out with buckets of water. I saw the porter, bar-keeper, and the watchman on cotton bales, and heard a number of people out in the river crying for help, but we could not go near them because we had no oars in the boat.

The books and papers of the boat were all lost, so that there is no means of obtaining a correct list of those lost. The body of Martin Graney, second steward, of Evansville, was also found. Graney, Miller, Harper, and Allen, all belonging to the cabin crew, occupied one room in the texas. Graney and Miller, who slept in forward berths, were lost, while Harper and Allen, in after berths, escaped without a scratch. Mr. Dillon, second mate, went up the river from the wreck on board the steamer Lockwood. From the appearance of the wreck two of the midship boilers must have exploded simultaneously, one going straight up from its foundation, and the other being thrown aft, being found on the afterguard. Miss Mary E. McClary, a young girl from Chicago, on her way home, was drowned. After the explosion she made her way to the guards of the ladies' cabin, and was seen by the pantryman seemingly stupefied by fear, and as the boat sunk, and the water came nearly up to where she was, she plunged into the water and sank.

NEW JERSEY AS A BREAKWATER.

Her Railroad Obstructions to Travel Must be Abandoned—Significant Opinion of a Leading Journal.

From the Newark Advertiser, Jan. 31.

"All roads lead to Rome," so far as Europe is concerned, and on this continent all roads lead to New York, and the great bulk of Western travel and traffic must cross New Jersey. * * * The late Henry J. Raymond once said that no railroad or canal could be built upon this continent that would not be tributary to New York, a theory which is curiously illustrated of late in the "change of base" made by two of the great trunk lines. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad was built in the interest of the city of Philadelphia, and with the design of making it a great seaport to rival New York in its foreign commerce. Yet as soon as the main trunk from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was constructed, the necessity arose for Western connections, the Fort Wayne route to Chicago was secured, and that again, after a brief rest, was pushed on further and further until the Central's real Western terminus is now at San Francisco. With interests so vast and connections so extended, the Company soon found Philadelphia an unsatisfactory Atlantic terminus, and, partly by the establishment of the Allentown route, and further by the West Philadelphia turnpike to Trenton, has made Philadelphia only a way station on the trans-continental thoroughfare. It is now seeking a direct and perpetual line to New York by leasing the Camden and Amboy. That secured, it will have a through line from ocean to ocean.

Still another instance of this tendency towards New York is to be found in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the most wisely and energetically managed corporations in the country. Like the Pennsylvania road, it was built in the interests of its chosen terminus as a seaport.

Trending far to the South, it seemed destined to contribute almost solely to the building up of Baltimore, bringing to it the rich trade of the Ohio valley, and building up steamship lines that could dare to compete with the Cunarders.

It is only a few years since this road was considered a dangerous competitor to the New York canals and railroads, and a heavy damage to the commerce of the metropolis. But in the extension of its Southern connections, especially since the war, it finds itself only a link when it wishes to be the controlling power in a through line between New Orleans and New York on the one branch, and the Ohio Valley and New York on the other. Five years since its weighty influence was employed in Congress to defeat any project of an air line between Washington and New York. Now, its Southern connections so urgently demanded a Northern outlet that it is working in the opposite direction, and is ready to form new alliances.

The action in the State Senate last evening has some significance. On Thursday of last week Mr. Jarrard introduced a bill repealing so much of the charter of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company as was construed to authorize it to build a link of seven miles of railroad, which would complete, or nearly so, the connections of a series of corporations which can be consolidated as a National Air Line Railroad. Mr. Jarrard's objection was that a railroad charter is an incongruous element in land improvement, a somewhat unusual logic which was met for the moment by Senator Taylor, by referring the charter to the State Attorney-General for his opinion as to its legality. The resolution passed, but was called up last night for reconsideration, and by a vote of 11 to 16 the resolution was negatived, thus leaving the Air Line people in their original status. It is not apparent that the Camden and Amboy made any special resistance to this disposition of the case, and there are reasons enough why it should not. The termination of their monopoly implies a promise on their part that the interests of the State must hereafter take precedence. The negotiations pending with the Pennsylvania Central might possibly include a further consolidation of all the lesser charters which have been shrewdly obtained on various pretenses. The Baltimore and Ohio capitalists claim consideration, and behind lies the power of Congress to compel direct communication.

The whole drift and tone of railroad controversy are towards nationalization. New Jersey has high advantages belonging to her wonderful geographical position. A new New York is rising upon the western shores of the Hudson, and the prospective growth seems to be illimitable. The pressure brought to bear upon our State is too enormous to be resisted. It is the crush of a continent which demands free transit across our territory, and the wiser brains fall in with the march of the age. We have not even the choice any longer. We must yield gracefully or yield per force.

WILLIAMSBURG'S TERROR.

The Wretch with a Mania for Stabbing School Girls—A Score of Women Victims to a Madman's Knife—Seven Girls Stabbed in One Day.

The women of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of Brooklyn have been in a terrible state of alarm for the past six or eight weeks over the outrages committed upon a number of young girls by a human vampire. His mode of operation has been to come up behind the girls unawares, stab them in the face or back, and then, before they have recovered from the shock, make his escape in the darkness.

Four cases of girls thus stabbed have been reported to the police, but it is said that twenty or thirty other cases have occurred of which no report has been made. These outrages have all been committed early in the evening, and in the most public places, where people are constantly passing. Thus far every effort to catch the rascal have proved futile.

Naturally enough, the women are fearfully frightened, and the streets that were once filled with girls on their evening promenades are now almost wholly deserted. Parents will not allow their daughters to go out during the evening, unless accompanied by a male companion, and few grown-up women are bold enough to venture out unattended.

There are hundreds of stories afloat in regard to the mysterious assassin. Some of the women who are naturally superstitious believe him to be a supernatural being.

A VERITABLE IMP OF THE DEVIL.

They say he has never been seen by mortal eyes, except for an instant only; that he approaches his victims noiselessly, gives them a stab, and then as noiselessly vanishes into the air. Children listen to these stories with wondering eyes and bated breath, and they so work upon their young imaginations that even their waking dreams are peopled with images of the demon. Many of them are so frightened that they dare not venture into the street after dark. One lady said she heard that there were

SEVEN LADIES STABBED ON SATURDAY NIGHT,

and as many more on Sunday morning and evening. Probably this is an exaggeration, but the alarm is so great now that the women believe everything they hear about this terrible demon. Girls seldom go upon the street unaccompanied. Coming down Montrose avenue last evening, the *Sun* reporter met one only, and she shied out to the curbstone as if fearful that the reporter might be the terrible vampire seeking another victim. One evening last week a Mrs. Smith, living on Lee avenue, had just left her house, when a man came up to her, grasped her by the wrist, and drew a razor. The lady saw the weapon, and gave a wild cry of affright. The man then let go his hold and made his escape.

If one-half the stories told are true, there is an alarming state of affairs in Williamsburg, and the authorities owe it to themselves, as well as to the reputation of the city, to see that no stone is left unturned to clear up the mystery. The aldermen of Brooklyn have authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $250 for the arrest of this devilish scoundrel.—*N. Y. Sun of yesterday.*

BURNING OF A THEATRE.

The correspondent of the Panama *Mail*, writing from Valparaiso on Dec. 10, says:—The magnificent theatre in Santiago, erected by the municipality at a cost of $500,000, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Fortunately the fire broke out after the audience, estimated at considerably above 2000 persons, who had attended the Patti concert, had withdrawn, or a frightful loss of life would have resulted. The concert was brought to a close at 11 P. M., and the alarm was given at 11½.

The fire broke out on the stage, and the flames seizing with frightful rapidity upon the curtains, scenery, ropes, etc., soon converted that part of the building into an immense bonfire, and before the engines were in working order the whole of the interior was a prey to the devouring element. The exertions of the firemen were consequently directed towards saving the adjoining buildings, and they succeeded in their efforts so well that by 2 A. M. they were out of all danger. The part of the building in which the music and dresses were kept, and which was separated from the rest of the edifice by a passage and wall, fortunately escaped destruction. The safe was also saved. With regard to the origin of the fire several versions are being circulated. The lessee of the theatre, Senor Curiti, who with his family had a very narrow escape, says that on letting fall the curtain a counterpoise of the same struck a gas tube and broke it, and on that account the lights were all extinguished before the audience had well left the building. A strong odor of gas being still observable, the lessee, in company with the light-tender, proceeded to examine with a light the subterraneans below the stage, when an explosion occurred, the imprudent lessee and his companion being severely burnt, while the flames shot up through the opening and spread in the manner already described.

MURDER AT TITUSVILLE.

Butchery Unparalleled—Murdered for Money

The citizens of Titusville were thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday morning by the discovery of the body of a man named James H. Wisner, lying at the south end of the Franklin street bridge, in a horribly mutilated condition. The Titusville *Courier* says, in its issue of Saturday:—"About 1 o'clock this morning a son of Mr. Beebe, who lives at the south end of the Oil Creek Bridge, on Franklin street, got up to go to the refinery where he is employed. As he reached the end of the bridge he

FOUND THE BODY

of a man lying dead, weltering in a pool of blood, with traces of blood along the footwalk of the bridge, and every evidence of a horrible murder having been committed. Near by was a large pool of blood, and near the centre of the bridge, on the footwalk, the snow was bespattered with blood in a manner indicating that this was the spot where the struggle ensued. The pockets of the murdered man were turned inside out, giving evidence that the murderer's object was money.

In his coat-pocket was found an envelope, having on it the address of "James H. Wisner," and in it a notification of the expiration of a life insurance policy on February 1, and signed by M. C. Tuttle. Through the address on the envelope, the murdered man was identified as being James H. Wisner, and his brother, who lived near by, on the south side of the creek, was aroused and notified of the murder.

THE BROTHER'S STORY.

From the brother of the murdered man we learn that for the past five weeks he had been confined to the house from sickness, having only been able to go out for the first time on Thursday. He was twenty-five years old, and a widower, with one child, a little girl about five years of age, who is living with his brother. He was also living with his brother, and was at home at supper, and that was the last seen of him by his family. He was a native of Ithaca, New York, and has been in Titusville a number of years.

At last accounts no clue to the murderer had been obtained.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 ½

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, February 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 4, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 4.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1½ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$40
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
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State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,
with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 2 4

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.
Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.
NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.
For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
1 16 No. 204 *WALNUT St., just above Second.*

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 11 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
12 10† WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
4 5 WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,
Davis' Cincinnati Hams.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SALE OF SEATS continues at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, for either or all of the
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE
OF THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION,
THE GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY, WITH ITS UNUSUALLY STRONG AND COMPETENT CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY, February 6, BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Rose Hersee, Fannie Goodwin, S. C. Campbell, Brookhouse Bowler, E. Seguin, J. H. Chatterson, etc.
TUESDAY—MARTHA,
BENEFIT OF C. W. CAMPBELL AND J. F. ZIMMERMAN.
Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Zelda Seguin, William Castle, S. C. Campbell, E. Seguin, A. Howell, etc.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
BENEFIT OF ZELDA SEGUIN.
Mrs. Bernard, Rose Hersee, Zelda Seguin, Henri Drayton, Campbell, Bowler, Seguin, Howell, etc.
THURSDAY—IL TROVATORE.
First appearance of Miss EMMA ROWSON as LEONORA.
FRIDAY, FIDELIO—BENEFIT OF WM. CASTLE. (Beethoven's only opera—first time here in English).
SATURDAY MATINEE—OBERON.
SATURDAY NIGHT (farewell) DER FREISCHUTZ.
Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Admission $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
LIBRETTOS.—The authorized and correct editions of the operas, as sung by this company, can only be procured at the above store and *inside* the Academy. 1 28

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF
FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4.
First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Admission Tickets.....One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle.....Fifty Cents
Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents
Sale of seats at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 30 6t
The Grand Pianos used are from the Celebrated Manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, warerooms in Philadelphia at BLASIUS BROS., No. 1005 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 2, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER,
who will appear in Brougham's new local drama,
MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE.
Miss LEONA CAVENDER as.....MINNIE
as performed by her at
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with
SONGS, DANCES, AND SOLOS.
SATURDAY—MATINEE. By general desire, the celebrated drama, THE GREAT CITY.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 2,
WILD OATS AND MICHAEL ERLE
E. L. DAVENPORT as.....JACK ROVER
JOSEPH E. NAGLE as.....THE MANIAC LOVER
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT.
HONEYMOON AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Tickets at Abel's Dramatic Repotory, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
Engagement for a limited period of
MISS LYDIA THOMPS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

THE NEW REVENUE DISTRICTS.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed authorizing the President to consolidate contiguous revenue districts at his discretion, as it might appear expedient. This was a measure of reform, and its purpose was to cut down the immense force of revenue officers who are now living on the public treasury, and thus effect a material reduction in the expenses of the Government. It is scarcely necessary to state that the execution of this law has been strongly resisted by the vast army of collectors and assessors who are under the direction of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and all sorts of gerrymandering has been resorted for the purpose of retaining certain individuals in office who would otherwise be obliged to earn their bread and butter in some other fashion. It is not too much to say that the income tax has been continued mainly for the benefit of the internal revenue officers, and that the same influences that have been exerted to burden the people with an unnecessary and inquisitorial tax have prevented in many instances the law authorizing the consolidation of the internal revenue districts from being carried into effect as it should have been. The manner in which the consolidation of the districts in this city has been managed is an example in point, and is highly suggestive of the influences, the reverse of economical, that control in many important particulars the actions of the administration.

It was at first proposed to consolidate the First and Third and the Second and Fourth districts. By this arrangement one-half of the revenue officers in this city would have been retired to private life, perhaps to their immediate disadvantage, but certainly not to that of the public. Under date of January 21, Commissioner Pleasanton wrote to Mr. W. S. Stokley, Assessor of the old Second district, informing him of this arrangement, and notifying him that the exigencies of the situation required his retirement from the internal revenue service. General Pleasanton bore testimony to Mr. Stokley's faithfulness and efficiency as an officer, and regretted the necessity that existed for his exit from office. Mr. Stokley, for his part, appears not to have admired the arrangement in the least, and he has succeeded in pleading his case with such effect at Washington that we are now informed that the President, having reconsidered his first arrangement, has concluded to consolidate the First and Third districts and to permit the Second and Fourth to remain as they are. The impropriety of this arrangement will be apparent from an inspection of the following facts and figures:—During the year 1870 the internal revenue from the First district amounted to $2,916,305·47, and from the Third, $818,003·75, which would make the amount for the new First district $3,734,309·22. In the Second district the amount collected was $1,714,690·60, and in the Fourth $1,401,737·06. The total of the two amounted to $3,116,427·66, or considerably less than that belonging to the consolidated First district. The tax on gross receipts has been abolished, and the income tax is likely to be, so if we deduct what they realized last year, under the presumption that the internal revenue for the current year will be about the same as it was in 1870, the great impropriety of the action of the President will be more than ever apparent. In the First and Third districts last year the tax on gross receipts and incomes amounted to $969,000, which leaves $2,770,309·22 as the receipts from other sources. In the Second district the tax on gross receipts and incomes realized $911,000, which leaves the sum of $803,690 as the receipts from other sources. In the Fourth district the tax on gross receipts and incomes amounted to $673,000, which leaves $728,737 as the receipts from other sources. The internal revenue taxes in the Second and Fourth districts, less those on gross receipts and incomes, amounted to $1,532,327, or only a little more than one-half of what was collected in the consolidated First district.

That this arrangement is a great wrong to the overburdened tax-payers is apparent at a glance, as is also its why and wherefore. Mr. W. S. Stokley desired to retain his position as Assessor of the Second Revenue district, and he had sufficient influence at Washington to induce the President not to carry out his original plan of consolidation. In other words, the Second and Fourth districts, with all their officers, are to remain as they are, although if united they would only do about half the business of the new First district, in order that Mr. Stokley may be able to draw a good salary from the United States Treasury. President Grant commenced his administration with many promises of economy, and his reputation as President rests pretty much on what he has done in that direction, but if he does not do better with the other revenue districts of the country than he has with those of this city, the people will begin to lose faith even in his economical principles. We have no doubt but that the President had a vague idea that by retaining Mr. Stokley in office he would in some manner benefit the Republican party in Pennsylvania, but we can assure him that in this he has made a very great mistake. It is possible that Mr. Stokley might do some good service about election times, but the Republican party will be stronger if it can point to actual reforms effected by President Grant's administration than it will be if it is forced to rely upon the electioneering talents of certain Federal office-holders; and the President commits a grievous blunder when he refuses to effect a reform that will save thousands of dollars to the Government for the sake of strengthening the party by keeping certain individuals in office when their services might easily be dispensed with.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The most imposing demonstration yet made in the country in favor of female suffrage is the movement which has culminated in the minority report of the House Judiciary Committee, advocating the broad doctrine that women have a right to vote by the common law of England, and furthermore that "this right is included in the privileges of citizens of the United States, which are guaranteed by section 1 of article 14 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that female citizens, who are otherwise classified by the laws of the States where they reside, are competent voters for representatives in Congress." It is true that a majority of the House Judiciary Committee unequivocally condemned this doctrine, but the fact that a minority, consisting of burly Ben Butler and Representative Loughridge, have favored it, is no small feather in the cap of the female suffragists. They have tricked out their hobby in a semi-official dress at last, and they will now ride it harder than ever. We do not know that General Butler has been a special favorite with the ladies heretofore, as it is quite certain that Secesh damsels have not admired him overmuch, but he has now established such an irresistible claim to the gratitude of the strong-minded portion of the weaker sex, that if they do acquire the right to vote he will be entitled above all other men to their suffrages when he runs as a candidate for President. Ben always did keep a sharp eye open for the main chance, and a controlling influence over half the votes of America is well worth looking after. Even the colored vote will be cast into the shade by the proposed new constituency; and the only thing left now as a novelty is a scheme for making voters out of the school children and the babes in arms.

The virtuous Josephs was severe on the newspapers yesterday in a reference he made to the steamship company bill. With lofty dignity he declared that the newspapers were wrong in censuring members for refusing to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules, and that if the newspapers wished business to be done in this hasty manner, he could not agree with them. It is astonishing how absolutely Spartan the virtue of Josephs is, considering that his reformation is so recent. At the last session he was somewhat noted for doing a large amount of business in just the very style he now condemns with such lofty scorn. Circumstances alter cases, and it just so happened that the particular bill under consideration was likely to be made the object of "tricks that are vain" by the Josephs of the Legislature in case it was referred to committee, and as there was no good and sufficient reason why it ought not to pass without controversy, the newspapers of Philadelphia advocated it as a great public measure in which every citizen of Pennsylvania had an interest. If it had been some little matter about salting the tracks, there would have been no great effort made to refer it; and if the virtue of Josephs would not permit him to vote for it, he probably would just step out for a moment "to see a man," and thus avoid the necessity of opposing it. The virtue of our friend Josephs can hardly be considered a first-class article; but then it is necessary to remember that he is a beginner, and it is scarcely possible for us to expect him to reach perfection until he has had more practice in playing the *role* of an immaculate legislator.

The lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday unanimously agreed to the appointment of a committee of six to superintend the printing of the wrappers for the Legislative Record. When the proposition was first made it was objected to as too small a matter for legislative supervision, but it turned out, on inquiry, that $13,888·60 had been paid for printing these wrappers in 1868, and $12,683 in 1869; that is to say, the State has been taxed about one hundred dollars for the wrappers used by each member of the House and Senate in sending Legislative Records to his constituents. The true value of the paper and printing actually consumed for this purpose would be much more nearly represented by an allowance of one hundred cents for each member than one hundred dollars, and the extra ninety-nine dollars is made up mainly of pickings and stealings. Really, this is too heavy a percentage even for Harrisburg thieves! They ought to be satisfied with charging the State ten dollars for what costs them one, and some people would even be satisfied with a bare profit of one hundred per cent., and we are not astonished that a charge of one dollar for what costs about a cent has at last shocked even the dull legislative sense of justice and propriety. However, while Bergner continues to flourish at the State capital what can the people expect?

Congress yesterday agreed to modify the test oath so as to let up on the Rebels. Since the iron-clad guarantee against treason has thus been destroyed, it would be well to have additional guarantees against dishonesty and peculation created. Let each member swear, for instance, that he never has connived at, and never will connive at, a swindling misappropriation of the public money, and let him be punished for perjury by imprisonment, if it can be shown before a proper court that this oath has been violated. The people need at this moment, above all other things, better protection against robbery by their servants in Congress and in executive offices of various descriptions; and if any form of oath can promote this desirable end, it cannot too speedily be devised. We are safe enough against treason, for a time at least, but in perpetual danger of unnecessary taxation.

It appears by the report of the Philadelphia Gas Works that it paid out about six hundred thousand dollars last year as wages to laborers, mechanics, men employed in laying mains, in laying pipe, setting meters, etc., and to stokers and others employed in manufacturing gas. It would be curious to know how much of this money was used, incidentally, to reward layers of political pipe, controllers of delegate elections and conventions, etc.; but the Gas Trust is too close a corporation to blab such secrets.

The Empress Eugenie disdainfully and indignantly refuses to consent to the dismemberment of France. We scarcely know whether to laugh at her folly or to admire her pluck; but it is quite certain that the Germans will not take much pains to secure her ratification of a treaty which is at once acceptable to them and endorsed by a French National Assembly. Eugenie and her son must take back seats, for the present, with the Bourbons and Orleanists, for, in a political sense, there are none left to do them reverence.

Gambetta still lives, if we may judge by the proclamation he is said to have issued on the 1st inst., calling upon the people of France to continue the instruction of their young troops and to resist a shameful peace. If verbal appeals could have driven away the stubborn Germans he would have sent them whirling back over the Rhine long ago; but martial deeds, not words, are needed, and nothing short of a miracle can now rescue France from the unchallenged dominance of the invader.

SENATOR HILL.

The First Reconstructed Senator from Georgia

Hon. Joshua Hill, who was yesterday admitted to a seat in the Senate, after a long period of tribulation, is a native of South Carolina, and was born on January 10, 1812. In 1857 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the Seventh district of Georgia, by a majority of 275. He was the candidate of the so-called American party, his Democratic oppenent being Linton Stephens, the brother of Alexander H. Stephens. In 1859 he was re-elected, and during his second term, which expired on March 4, 1861, served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In January, 1861, he withdrew from the House with his colleagues, on the secession of Georgia. He did not, however, take any part in the Rebellion, but suffered during the war a great deal of persecution on account of his opposition to it, while still maintaining his ground and refusing to leave his home. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson to the position of Collector of the Port of Savannah, for the acceptance of which he was thoroughly abused by the unreconstructed Rebels. On the 29th of July, 1868, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending March 4, 1873, his competitor being ex-Governor Joseph Brown, and the vote standing 110 to 94. The action of the Legislature soon after, in ousting the colored members, served to retard the reconstruction process, and Mr. Hill failed to obtain his seat until yesterday, or more than two years and a half after his election. When the State was taken in hand by Congress, and again subjected to the reconstruction process, the election of Messrs. Hill and Miller to the Senate was ignored, and in February, 1870, another set of Senators was elected, H. P. Farrow being selected for the term for which Mr. Hill had been elected. The Senate has, however, recognized the first election as valid, and only refuses Mr. Hill's colleague, Dr. H.V. Miller, a seat, because his political disabilities have not been removed. Senator Hill will doubtless be found acting in harmony with the Republican majority.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., LL. D.

This distinguished Presbyterian divine died at his residence in New York city yesterday, having nearly completed his eightieth year. He was born near Harvey's Neck, in North Carolina, in March, 1791; graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1809; and was licensed to preach the Gospel at Morristown, N. J., on the 16th of December, 1812. On June 10, 1813, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, as colleague to Dr. Janeway. In 1816 his labors were transferred to the Fifth Presbyterian Church of this city, of which he remained pastor until 1832, his labors in the Philadelphia pulpit thus extending over a period of nineteen years. During this period, Dr. Skinner attained great popularity, and when he left Philadelphia, in 1832, to become Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Andover Theological Seminary, he stood in the front rank of his calling. In 1835 he resigned his professorship at Andover to become pastor of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, New York city, in the pulpit of which he labored for fifteen years, with great success. In 1848 he resigned, and was appointed Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology, and Church Government in the Union Theological Seminary, a position which he retained up to the time of his death, "dying in the harness," as he was accustomed to say was his desire. The immediate cause of his death is said to have been a severe cold, caught on the occasion of his recent visit to this city, to participate in the funeral services of the late Rev. Albert Barnes, his life-long friend, whose illustrious pastoral career commenced, like his own, in Morristown, N. J.

Dr. Skinner was a profound theological scholar, and contributed largely to the literature of the Church. His published works were "Religion of the Bible;" "Aids to Preaching and Hearing;" "Religious Liberty;" "Hints to Christians;" "Thoughts on Evangelizing the World;" "Religious Life of Francis Markoe;" "Vinet's Pastoral Theology and Homiletics," which he translated and edited with notes; "Discussions in Theology;" and occasional sermons. He received the degree of D. D. from Williams College in 1826, and that of LL.D. from the College at Marietta, Ohio, in 1855.

Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch, D. D.

This prominent divine died at New Haven on Tuesday evening. He graduated at Yale College in 1810, and from 1817 to 1852 was Professor of Divinity in that institution. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1829.

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White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

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Bonds and Mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia	$1,556,967 92
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	22,930 83
Real Estate Office, No. 34 North Fifth street	50,331 41
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United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	45,000 00
Cash on hand	24,449 62
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We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

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Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

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JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SMUGGLING BY MAIL.

How Diamonds and Costly Laces are Secured Duty Free.

Among the numerous devices for evading the customs laws the practice of sending dutiable articles through the mails is one of the most common. The attention of the New York customs and postal authorities has lately been especially directed to this method of smuggling, and many cases have recently been detected.

Most of the smuggled mail matter comes from Great Britain, as the mail communication with that kingdom is more direct and extensive than with any other foreign country. The postal convention between Great Britain and the United States permits the transmission to either country from the other, at a reduced rate of postage, of newspapers, book packages, and patterns and samples of merchandise. While the American postal regulations limit the sending of samples to articles which do not possess intrinsic value, the British Post Office does not make any such restriction.

The articles most frequently smuggled are laces and diamonds, as they comprise great value in a small compass. These can be so securely packed that, undoubtedly, large quantities pass through the post office without detection. Twenty thousand dollars worth of diamonds were recently received in a letter by a merchant of this city, who immediately notified the customs officers and paid the duties. He expected the jewels to be sent him in the legitimate manner, and the blame for their illegal transmission attached solely to the European exporters. Had they been detected in the post office, however, probably no one would have believed in the importer's innocence, and he would have doubtless suffered the loss of his property. Radcliffe, who was lately arrested for diamond-smuggling by Colonel Whitely, it is reported has received in all nearly seventy-five thousand dollars worth through the mails.

One of the ingenious methods of sending diamonds consists in puncturing a small sheet of cork and inserting diamonds in the apertures thus made. When enclosed in an envelope the cork has exactly the appearance of an ordinary foreign letter, while its lightness and flexibility prevent detection of its character by the touch.

Not long ago a letter reached the general post-office from Europe, the superscription of which was recognized as the handwriting of a notorious smuggler of silks and laces. It was delivered to the customs officers. By the next steamer another letter came directed in the same handwriting, but to another person. A strict watch was kept, and in a short time about a dozen letters had accumulated at the custom house, all sent by the same man, and each addressed to a different individual. The persons to whom they were directed received the usual notification, and at last one consented to open his letter in the presence of a customs official. The packet was found to contain lace collars and handkerchiefs, with a note directing the receiver to deliver them to a certain man. The note referred to the other letters which had been sent, and said that the same person was to receive the contents of all. The other letters were broken open, and each was found to be a duplicate of the one first examined. The aggregate value of the laces was two thousand dollars. Proceedings against the goods were instituted by the United States District Attorney, and they were condemned.

The fact that a letter cannot be legally opened by any one save the person to whom it is directed, unless he gives his consent, is a great obstacle to the detection of illicit mail matter, and one very difficult to obviate.

A package recently received at the post office was suspected to contain laces, and was delivered to the customs officers. The person to whom it was directed, when informed of the action taken, refused to be present at the opening of the package, or to give the consent to such opening. As evidence, however, that the contents were not as suspected, he offered to permit the customs officers to drill the packet full of holes with a penknife. The facts in the case were then laid before the Treasury Deprrtment, with a request for instruction in the premises. Secretary Boutwell has decided that the customs authorities were correct in refusing to give up the package, and has directed them to retain it until the claimant consents to its being opened in their presence, or until further instructions are received from the department.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MISSISSIPPI CHIVALRY.

The "Twin Relics," Dueling and Assassination—A Reign of Terror in a Southern Town.

The N. O. *Republican* of the 26th ultimo has a startling displayed article which we condense as follows:—

Summit, Mississippi, ten miles beyond Magnolia, is ordinarily a quiet town, but its serenity has been ocasionally disturbed. One evening, some two weeks since, while a party of gentlemen were playing cards for amusement, among them Dr. Ferguson, a son of Judge Hurst (formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi) entered the room in a half intoxicated state and proposed a game for money. Dr. Ferguson said he would retire, as he did not play cards for money. At this young Hurst took offense and accused Dr. Ferguson of insulting him in refusing to remain.

A challenge followed from young Hurst, which was accepted by Dr. Ferguson, after consultation with his second, the conditions being that the duel should be fought with double-barrel shot-guns, at a distance of thirty paces, on the Arkansas shore, somewhere opposite Memphis. These conditions did not satisfy Hurst and his friends, and being unwilling to fight on the terms named, resort was had to attempted assassination.

Dr. Ferguson, who resided with his aged mother, was advised that it was unsafe for him to go into the street. It happened, however, that after the Hursts had threatened to burn down the mother's house unless she compelled her son, Dr. Ferguson, to go into the street, he did go and was shot in his right hand, where two balls are still lodged. Hurst retreated into a store, and from behind the door shot again at Dr. Ferguson, the ball lodging in his shoulder.

Faint from the loss of blood, Dr. Ferguson was taken to the residence of a citizen, where, at last accounts, he remained. But not satisfied with the mischief they had done, the Hursts threatened to fire that residence unless Dr. Ferguson was sent out into the street, to be brutally murdered. The threat was made to shoot every person who came out of the burning house, in order to make sure and kill Dr. Ferguson.

The town was awed, amazed, and frightened by the boldness and recklessness of the Hursts and their adherents. Some of the Hursts, after Dr. Ferguson had been shot a second time, supposing that he would go to his mother's house, went near there armed for the purpose of waylaying and assassinating him. The aged mother, in her grief and alarm, seeing the sneaking cowards, went out and told them that if they wanted to shoot her son they must do it through her own heart; but this did not move them in their murderous intent.

The reign of terror in Summit is complete. The Mayor did not dare interfere, and so remained secluded in his residence. Even the telegraphic operator did not dare, till two days elapsed, to send a message to this city for a member of the family, a young lady, to return to Summit. Nor did he dare to send a message to Governor Alcorn, from the mother of Dr. Ferguson, desiring him to send military protection, till the Sunday after the shooting occurred, though it was put into his hands before that time.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Americans, study. "*Daunter*" means *defiant*. The yacht "*Daunter*" collects the *Alabama Claims* in 1873. Tea-drinkers will not collect them before. The South and West want the money with interest, and the nation's honor demands a thirty-day draft in the hand of "*a good Yankee collector*," BENJ. F. BUTLER, if you please. But the debt must be paid—*France* congratulated on the establishment of a *Republic*—means *right*. The *Cuban* flag is lettered as follows:—"Spain, your orders for munitions and vessels of war solicited," which means *oppression*, and is a direct contradiction of congratulation to *France*, and antagonistic to our republican form of government and freedom. Our forefathers WASHINGTON or JACKSON never intended that it should be so. The "*Daunter*" is the name of a vessel, a model of which floats from HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, decked with the flags of all nations, and containing the above remark. As these words were handed down by the high ordinance of heaven, and they being emblematic of the *American Eagle*, should any patriot "*Hail*" them down, the noble bird would flutter. To hand them down to posterity is every American's duty.—*N. Y. Times.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Leona Cavender will appear for the last times this evening and to-morrow in the drama of *Minnie's Luck*.

On Saturday evening Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear as "Bob Acres" in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*, and next week he will personate some of the most popular characters in his *repertoire*.

Mr. Clarke has always been such a favorite in this city that this his farewell engagement previous to his departure for Europe will undoubtedly attract immense audiences. In his own peculiar line Mr. Clarke is without a rival, and as it was in this city that he received his artistic training and the first recognition of his talents, the Philadelphia public feel a particular interest in him. A brief farewell engagement of seven nights will give his numerous friends an opportunity to see him in some of his most amusing personations, and to bid him farewell before he sets out to win fresh laurels on the other side of the Atlantic.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Wild Oats*, with Mr. Davenport as "Rover," and the drama of *Michael Erle* will be represented this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Davenport will have a complimentary benefit, when the comedy of *The Honeymoon*, instead of *The Jealous Wife*, as at first announced, and the nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan* will be performed. This benefit has been proposed by the friends of Mr. Davenport as a testimonial of their personal and professional esteem for him and their appreciation of his earnest efforts to make the Chesnut Street Theatre a home for the legitimate drama. Mr. Davenport is not only the most versatile, but in a very large number of the greatest *roles* in the drama he is undoubtedly the best actor upon the American stage. To have such a thorough artist permanently located in this city as the manager of such a beautiful theatre as the Chesnut is something the lovers of the drama have occasion to congratulate themselves upon. During the brief period Mr. Davenport has had the management of the Chesnut he has succeeded in winning for it a high reputation, and it has been filled nightly with such audiences as any manager might feel proud to cater for. In addition to himself and his accomplished wife and daughter, Mr. Davenport has several actors of very superior ability in his company, and the combination of talent altogether is very much above the average. During the past three weeks a series of first-rate dramas have been presented in excellent style, and have won the hearty applause of audiences that were critical as well as appreciative. The success of the Chesnut thus far under Mr. Davenport's direction is an augury of what it will be in the future when his arrangements are still further perfected, and as every true lover of dramatic art is interested in the permanent prosperity of such an establishment, Mr. Davenport should receive such practical encouragement as will be given by a crowded house to-morrow evening on the occasion of his benefit. The bill for this benefit is a first rate one, and an unusually fine performance may be expected.

AT THE ARCH *Paris; or, The Apple of Discord* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl can be seen from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Drunkard* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the dramas of *Ireland and America* and *Dodging for a Wife* will be given this evening.

THEODORE THOMAS and his grand orchestra will give two grand concerts at the Academy of Music on to-morrow and Saturday evenings, and a matinee on Saturday afternoon. Miss Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, will make her first appearances in this city at these entertainments.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—A season of English opera will commence on Monday next at the Academy of Music, for a season of seven performances. The operas announced are *The Bohemian Girl*, *Martha*, *Marriage of Figaro*, *Trovatore*, *Fidelio*, *Oberon*, and *Der Freischutz*.

The English Opera Company appears during next week in some admirably selected operas, which will be rendered additionally attractive by the introduction of concerted pieces and scenes by the principals of the German opera corps, among whom will be the celebrated basso Josef Hermanns, who though yet unannounced in the regular advertisements will essay his capital *role* of "Mephistopheles" in Gounod's *Faust* on one evening of the coming week. The introduction of the German artists will be so arranged as to prove no superfluity of individuals, nor is it caused by a lack of strength in the English company, but is so arranged as to afford an entertainment of more than ordinary excellence. The Balfe opera, so charming, "The Bohemian Girl," on Monday.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE
is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

HOLBROOK—SELLERS.—On the 23d ultimo, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. BENJAMIN F. HOLBROOK and Miss JOSIE P. SELLERS, both of this city. No Cards.

JENKINS—HOWITZ.—On the 31st ultimo, at the Parsonage, No. 933 Federal street, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. JOHN E. JENKINS to Miss EMMA S. HOWITZ, all of this city.

TRIMMER—ENT.—February 1st, by Rev. W. P. Breed, Mr. THEODORE S. TRIMMER, of Titusville, New Jersey, to Miss SARAH R. ENT, of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

DRANE.—On the 28th instant, CORA C., wife of William H. Drane, and daughter of the late Thomas M. Rush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1012 Cross street, on Thursday afternoon, February 2d, at 3 o'clock.

EASTLACK.—On the 30th ultimo, CLARK V. EASTLACK, in the 36th year of his age.

Not my will, O Lord, but Thine be done!

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Order of United American Mechanics, viz.:—State Council of Pennsylvania; Vigilant Council, No. 12; Union Degree Council, No. 22, U. A. M.; Funeral Benefit Association; Trustees of Southwark Hall; Trustees of Fourth and George Streets Hall; also Meredian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O. O. F., and Independence Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 311 George street. To proceed to the St. John's M. E. Church Vault.

REED.—On 2d instant, JAMES C. REED, eldest son of William F. Reed, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

SCHENCK.—On January 30th, P. HAWARD, son of Dr. J. H. and Catharine Schenck, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1514 Green street, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill. 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS.

JOHN
WANAMAKER,
DESIGNER AND MAKER
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY SUITS
FOR
BOYS.
FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. 12 29

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., to elect seven directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1871. 1 27 8t

☞ CONVENTION TO REVISE THE RULES of the Republican Party will meet at the County Court House, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
WM. H. RUDDIMAN,
President of Convention.
JAMES N. KERNS, } Secretaries.
ROBERT M. EVANS, }
1 31 3t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.
Due notice will be given when the Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be ready for the payment of Taxes.
ROBERT H. BEATTY,
1 31 6t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1871.
Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents now due the city are payable at this office (less 5 per cent.) until April 1, 1871. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
J. G. DIXON,
1 30 mwf3t License Clerk.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 336 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 17t Secretary.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them. R. PATTERSON,
2 2 10t Secretary.

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.
As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Charter and Laws of the institution, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 10th day of March next. GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary.
February 1, 1871. 2 1 4t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 23 mwf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS ARE IN RAPTURES over the new process by which Letter-press Copies can be taken from printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.
The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 4t City Treasurer.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—
JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuthim Secretary.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu5 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

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BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
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BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
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BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.
Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee,
Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.
N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street, is now open daily at 11 o'clock. Patients treated free of charge.
S. D. GROSS, M. D., President.
Dr. L. A. DUHRING,
Attending Physician. 1 30 mwf 6t*

FINANCIAL

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.
The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.
The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
For sale in Philadelphia by
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDENING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
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No. 121 South THIRD Street.
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N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
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No. 322 WALNUT Street.
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No. 41 South THIRD Street.
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FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

French Assembly Elections.

Chinese Labor Prohibition.

The West Point Outrages.

The Line and Staff Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on the Assembly Elections.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Times'* editorial says that the Bordeaux decree ordering the elections will greatly jeopardize the continued existence of a republican form of government, inasmuch as it may afford an irresistible stimulus to intriguing and conspiracy.

Eugenie's Refusal to Sign Capitulation.

The refusal of the ex-Empress of the French to sign the capitulation is regarded by all classes and journals with approval.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The West Point Outrages.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House Military Committee this morning received a verbal report from the sub-committee appointed to investigate the "hazing" outrages at West Point, and discussed the subject without coming to any conclusion. The written report will be made next Monday.

Line and Staff.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs heard a number of naval officers in opposition to favorable action on Stevens' line and staff bill, which recently passed the House. It was stated that one effect of the bill was to make paymasters of seven and nine years service rank captains who have served actively in the navy for from twenty to thirty five years.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate Commerce Committee to-day decided to report

The Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Case

to the Senate, and that they ask to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A canvass of the Senate shows that there is very little chance of any large steamship bill now before that body going through.

FROM NEW YORK.

Chinese Prohibition.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate prohibiting the employment of Chinese coolie labor.

Poughkeepsie in the Bombshell Business.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 2.—All the available force of the Cold Spring Iron Foundry has been set at work for the manufacture of sixty thousand bombshells. It does not transpire whence the order emanates.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

French Relief Movement.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A movement has been started here by several wealthy citizens to raise $75,000 to purchase provisions and load a ship for the relief of the French, providing that the Government will furnish a United States vessel to carry the provisions.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 16c. Flour dull but without decided change; sales 10,000 barrels. Wheat dull; sales 36,000 bushels new spring at $1·55@1·57; winter red and amber Western at $1·59@1·60. Corn dull; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 86c. Oats dull; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 63@65c. Beef firm; plain mess, $10@15; extra, $15@17·50. Pork steady. Lard dull. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

OFFICIAL.

The Returns of the Special Election Yesterday.

From the returns of the special election held yesterday in the Seventeenth Legislative district, filed in the Prothonotary's office this morning, we obtain these figures:—

	Griffith, R.	*Dittman, D.*
Nineteenth Ward.		
Eighth Division	111	35
Thirteenth "	83	69
Twenty-first "	135	100
Twenty-third Ward.		
First Division	94	94
Second "	139	112
Third "	132	97
Fourth "	134	70
Fifth "	140	78
Sixth "	196	118
Seventh "	137	86
Eighth "	90	114
Ninth "	57	117
Tenth "	221	144
Eleventh "	144	99
Twelfth "	111	10
Twenty-fifth Ward.		
First Division	129	106
Second "	122	83
Third "	115	224
Seventh "	172	125
Eighth "	61	80
Grand total	2527	2071
Griffith's majority, 456.		

RESUME.

	Griffith.	*Dittman.*
Total vote Twenty-ninth ward	599	294
" Twenty-third "	1599	1299
" Twenty-fifth "	599	618

At the election for Representative held in October, 1870, the district was carried by the Democrats by 208 majority. The vote at the two elections shows the following contrast:—

Feb. 1871.		*Oct. 1870.*	
G. B. Griffith, R.	2751	Watson Comly, R.	2748
H. W. Dittman, D.	2071	J. A. Campbell, D.	2956
Rep. maj.	456	Dem. maj.	208

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Civil Rights on a Railroad—Suit for Damages.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the case of Katie Cummings, colored, against the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, for forcibly ejecting her from a first-class car of that road, was being heard. The plaintiff in this suit states in her testimony that she was engaged by a benevolent society in New York city to go to Abingdon, Virginia, as a school teacher; that she purchased in New York a first-class ticket for Lynchburg, and that she travelled as a first-class passenger without interruption until after she had passed Washington, and was between that city and Alexandria, when the conductor told her that she must get out of that coach. She refused to go, and he then told her if she did not he would have her arrested when the cars reached Alexandria. She still refusing to move, on reaching Alexandria the conductor came into the car with a large burly man, whom she took to be a policeman, by whom she was forcibly, and with considerable violence, moved from the ladies' car, in which she was seated, and put in a car occupied by men, who were using most profane and indecent language, and the smoke from their cigars and pipes was so dense and suffocating as to compel them to raise the windows in order to breathe more freely. The day being very cold she suffered much from the exposure. She complained that, in being moved forcibly from one car to another, she was considerably bruised. The case is still pending, and will be argued to-day by L. H. Chandler, Esq., for the plaintiff. The damages are laid at $1800.

After a hearing of the case, with the instructions in relation thereto, the jury found for the plaintiff, and ascertained damages in the sum of $1100. The case is of interest.—*Washington Star.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A bill to regulate the rank of staff officers in the navy has passed the House of Representatives, and is expected to go through the Senate, with possibly some slight amendments. So a long quarrel and a long injustice will come to an end. The bill proposes only to place staff officers on a recognized and positive footing as to rank, giving them no command, no right to interfere with the line, no increase of pay or privileges. It provides that a surgeon in our navy shall enjoy the same recognition that is given to a surgeon in the army or a surgeon in any foreign service. The relative positions of staff and line officers in the army were settled twenty years ago, and there has been harmony between the two classes of the service ever since. In the British army and navy a similar adjustment, after long controversy, was made at the instance of the Duke of Wellington and Sir John Pakington, with equally good results. There is in fact no reason in the world, drawn either from abstract principle or experience, why medical officers, engineers, paymasters, chaplains, mathematical professors, and constructors should not have the positive rank which befits the importance of their duties and the length of their service.

But in the case of our navy there are reasons much stronger than prevail abroad why the two classes of officers should be placed on an equality. The opposition on the part of the line to this simple measure of justice springs from an impression that line officers of the navy are the aristocracy of America—a class of men above other men, and educated, if not actually born, to command. Graduation at Annapolis is a sort of patent of nobility, carrying social distinction and precedence. Civilian officers, therefore, must be made to feel their inferiority to the privileged caste. If the regulations of the service allow them to wear gold bands and gilt buttons, and to assume a sort of undefined and purely complimentary dignity known as "assimilated rank," it is only (as Admiral Porter said) "to identify them with their surroundings and give propriety to their presence." This dangerous and growing aristocratic sentiment has led many statesmen to doubt the propriety of keeping up any Naval Academy at all. Its best corrective is the introduction into the service, on terms of perfect equality, of good healthy civilian — or, as Admiral Porter would say—plebeian blood. Personally, the staff comprises some of the best men of the service. They must, from the nature of their duties, be educated at least as well as the line, and probably the average of accomplishments is much higher in the officers who have been trained in our civil schools than in those who have obtained their education at Annapolis. They are likely to raise instead of lowering the character of any class with which they are incorporated. Admiral Farragut was strongly in favor of such a measure as is now before Congress; and if the American people want any other reason for approving it, they will find one in the fact that Admiral Porter is very much opposed to it.

"MORRILL" FORCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Are we awake? We have been in the habit of considering ourselves not only awake, but wide awake. Nevertheless, we are compelled to suppose that we are walking about in a state of chronic somnambulism—that all life is illusion. Is it the fact that a live member of the House of Representatives, a veritable being in the flesh, a pantaloon-wearing, balance-at-his-banker-possessing, tariff-concocting, procreating, eating, drinking, digesting, sleeping human being—a man made in the image of a common sense Creator and of the same pattern as ourselves—has really brought in a bill making it penal to sell or give intoxicating liquors for drink to all the civil and military officers of Government? Is that so? Or have all the newspapers of the United States been made the victims of a stupendous hoax played upon them by their correspondents at Washington? Of the two suppositions we really do not know which is the more difficult to entertain. But upon a sober consideration of the probabilities of the case, we are compelled to believe that the correspondents have not confederated to make game of their employers and the forty million citizens of the United States. No; it must be that it is the Representative who has gone to the mad, not the correspondents who have all, like the pack of wild swine that went over the precipice, gone to the bad; for the correspondents owe a duty to their editors, failing in which they can be deprived of their salaries; whereas members of Congress, we are fast getting to think, owe us no duty, or at least think they owe none to any one in the heavens above or the earth below.

It is, then, Mr. Morrill who has unhappily become a victim of mental aberration. We are sincerely sorry. That gentleman has, evidently, parted with his senses, and his friends must lose no time in taking the steps which the law provides for distressed families on such melancholy occasions. Much learning made Paul mad, according to Festus. Much pondering on moral duties has evidently disturbed the mental balance of the eminent person from Maine. This prophet of total abstinence has imbibed morality in such reckless and profligate quantity that he has become the victim of a new form of delirium—not the delirium tremens of alcohol, but the *delirium tranquillum* of fanaticism. It is a curious case for pathologists—very curious—and we shall await with eagerness the comments of our brain doctors upon this original form of brain disease, which it is a prond thing for our great country to introduce to the attention of medical mankind.

In what other way are we to treat this amazing incident? It is not possible—no, it is not possible—for any sane man to suppose that such a proposal can be passed into law by a body of legislators. It is not possible for any sane man to imagine that it could be executed if it did. It is absolutely unnecessary to comment upon such a proposal as the offspring of a serious legislative purpose emanating from a mind in a condition of normal health. But we cannot consent to forego our own privilege of reason, in spite of such eminent and respectable temptation to make fools of ourselves. We are sane, and by the blessing of God mean to remain so as long as we can. How long that will be while this epidemic of contagious legislative irrationality is in the air we don't know. But we will do our best. "'Tis a mad world, my masters." But we are still sensible enough to ask what is the meaning and what is to be the end of these inexcusable vagaries? Why are the forty millions of sensible business people who inhabit the country to be disgraced and worried by such freaks of legislative impertinence as this? Why is Congress to be turned into an arena for half-cracked people to crack bad jokes in the face of an overtaxed and insulted public? Is there any remedial agency anywhere which will stop this morbid development of foolishness in high places? Or are we to go on until our whole public business breaks down under the weight of public contempt? Do not let anybody mistake. There is something rotten in the state of Denmark when anybody going about at large can do such a thing as propound a crazy bill to make it a penal offense for Government officials to take a drink. And that rotten thing in Denmark's state was Hamlet's misfortune—a doubtful condition of sanity—that very doubt which we are compelled to raise about the gentleman from Maine. In the name of the public weal we demand that people who deal with political affairs should try to think soberly upon the proprieties and practicalities of public life, as they are condemned, under the heavy penalties of insolvency and social ostracism, to deal soberly and decently with their private affairs. When Mr. Morrill proposed to make it "a crime against the peace of society" to offer the Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, for example, a glass of wine, does he not know, to speak seriously, that he is himself guilty of a crime against human reason itself? If he does not know it, do his constituents know it? If they know it, will they discredit themselves and all of us by keeping such a Representative? If neither he nor they know it, is there any one who can and will teach them? And if there is not, what, in the name of the multiplication table, of the laws of gravitation, of all fixed facts and laws, is to become of them and all of us?

Indeed, what would become of Washington in particular and mankind in general if the firm connection so happily established among us between whisky and politics were to be broken down? "Shall there be no more cakes and ale," Oh Pharisee of the Pharisees? Was his Majesty King David a profane, not a sacred, majesty, when he declared with strong judicious Hebrew sense that wine maketh glad the heart of man? The sting is taken out of the Puritans pretty considerably, thank goodness. They cannot burn wrinkled old women for witches, so they are reduced to trying to "rob the poor man of his beer." They will fail. The "bar," literally, of public opinion will be too strong for them; and, though we may shock some foolish souls by saying it, we prefer the simple intoxication produced by whisky to the compound mental drunkenness of people who think they can change human nature by acts of Congress. At all events it is less mischievous. The one is the master of the china shop who goes into a passion and cracks a cup or two; the other is the raging bull that breaks into the shop and smashes everything.

THE CONDITION OF MISSISSIPPI.

From the N. Y. World.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, is a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the industrial condition of the South, especially as regards cotton, and in a copy of his message just sent into the Legislature we find some interesting statements and statistics respecting his State. The full returns of the census not having as yet come into his possession, Governor Alcorn selects seven counties in Mississippi, "bottom land and upland, ridge and prairie, negro county, white county, and mixed county," from which the returns are complete, and by a comparison in these widely scattered sections of the census of 1860 and that of 1870 arrives at some general view of the condition of the whole State. Cotton he shows to have fallen off 63 per cent. from its yield in 1860; corn, 65 per cent.; hogs, 65; wheat, 86; sweet potatoes, 64; peas and beans, 89, and home manufactures, 62. "Whether a deficiency of capital or a deterioration of labor" be the cause of this general decadence his Excellency does not at first say, but further on in his message thinks that, "on the whole, however, the general decline shown points painfully to not only a falling off in the amount of our colored labor, but to a character of falling off among the whites which is suggestive of a breaking down in the spirit of the people." The almost entire destruction of orchards, the decrease in the article of honey of 86 per cent., and of 96 per cent. in cheese, are indeed sad testimonies to the existence of some evil sapping the foundations of household thrift. Counting from 1865 in thirteen counties, taken as they come, Governor Alcorn finds that while white dram-shops have increased from 81 to 188, negro drinking-places have swollen from 5 to 31. Crime, taking a score of counties for example, he describes as "shockingly great in its amount," but "nevertheless being brought within the cognizance of the law," offenses in the nature of murder and felonious assault in 1870 being 236, of which 128 were by whites and 108 by blacks. In the articles of marriage and education Governor Alcorn describes the colored population as doing well, but finds that, "while the nursing care of the negro infant under slavery resulted in the raising to ages between 1 and 5 of 0·48 per cent. more than that of the whites, the nursing care of the negro infant under freedom has resulted, so far, in the raising to ages between 1 and 5 of 1·73 per cent. less." The peace of the State is declared undisturbed by any organized opposition to the laws, and the Legislature is urged to economy, the civil list for 1870 amounting to $1,061,249, against $527,607, or something less than half that, in 1866. Taken altogether, this exhibit of Mississippi affairs is not a pleasant one; but as Governor Alcorn is candid enough to show things just as they are, it is to be hoped that his ability to ameliorate the situation may be found equal to the frankness with which he declares it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THE REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

From the N. Y. Sun.

In a little more than a year hence the Presidential candidates of both parties, and of all parties, if there should happen to be more than two, will be in the field, and the country will have fully entered upon the campaign of 1872. It is beyond question that the successful candidate in that contest will be chosen by a smaller majority of the electoral votes than any President has received since James K. Polk defeated Henry Clay. This fact is impliedly admitted by the nervous manner in which some Republican journals, and especially the *Tribune*, are handling the election returns of the past year and trying to draw encouragement from their ugly-looking figures. No apportionment of members of Congress having been yet made under the new census, prophecies concerning the future must be mainly based upon the imperfect data furnished by the existing apportionment.

In the elections of the past year, twenty States, which, according to the present apportionment, give one hundred and seventy-six votes for President, went for the Republicans, while seventeen States, which give one hundred and fifty votes, went for the Democrats. It will be seen, therefore, that if the Democrats can retain in 1872 all the States they carried in 1870, they will prevail in the next Presidential contest, provided they can make an additional gain of fourteen electoral votes.

Can the Democrats make such a gain? Assuming that they will show good sense in the erection of their platform and the selection of their candidate, the Southern States afford the most available field for them to make the necessary break in the Republican lines. Among the States carried by the Republicans the past year were Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. With no changes elsewhere in 1872, these alone, if wrested from the Republicans, will more than suffice to elect the Democratic ticket.

Can the Democrats hope to make gains in the South? The negro vote is a very unstable foundation on which to anticipate the continued supremacy of the Republican party. Though the elections of the past year demonstrate the truth of this proposition, neither party seems to comprehend the principle from which it springs. Considering the circumstances under which the negroes of the Southern States obtained the elective franchise, it is entirely natural, and indeed highly creditable to them, that for one, two, and perhaps three elections, they should vote the Republican ticket almost to a man. This they would regard as the payment of a debt, which they might well believe they owed to the Republican party. But after they had discharged this obligation, and when they began to find that nothing specially beneficial to the great mass of them was likely to flow from this exclusive devotion to one party, then, if they were satisfied that the Democrats would make no attempt to deprive them of their rights, they would gradually become subject to the same influences which control the votes of other races of men; and with these influences fairly in operation the result would be that a portion of them, perhaps only a small portion at first, would vote the Democratic ticket.

This is the key which solves the problem of the recent elections in the South. A margin, a small margin doubtless, of the negro element, fell away from the Republicans. A portion of it refused to vote at all, while another portion took an advance step and voted with the Democracy. To secure the whole of this margin, and by a bold blow to crumble a still larger fragment from the Republicans, is the policy through which the Democrats may reasonably hope to carry every Southern State in 1872, and thereby make up the possible loss of one or two Northern States like Connecticut and Nevada, and come out of the struggle victorious.

In view of the situation, we do not wonder that the *Tribune* is nervous and restive, and seems almost ready to give signs of woe that all is lost.

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They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

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Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

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Office of E. C. Knight & Co., southeast corner of Water and Chesnut streets.
Office of Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.
Office of B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
C. Cambios & Co., No. 38 South Third street.
Office of Barker, Bros. & Co., No. 28 South Third street.
Office of Girard National Bank, Third street, below Chesnut.
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
8,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,800·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557 00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11m

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Ressler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871.. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 23	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,906·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,558·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

8 1

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1677. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against ALEXANDER BUIST, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest corner of Pine and Aspen, or Albion, streets, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Pine street thirty-eight feet, and extending in depth southward along said Aspen or Albion street fifty-two feet.

N. B.—On this lot there are erected two brick houses, No. 2116 and 2118 Pine street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said ALEXANDER BUIST, owner, etc., and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred eighty dollars and thirty-six cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1678. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against EURISTA or KOONS, owners, or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, or the sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those three certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Front street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, one of them at the distance of fifty-four (54) feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-six feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; another of them at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street seventy-two feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; and the other of them at the distance of two hundred and sixteen feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-seven feet more or less, and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA or KOONS, owner, etc., and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lots of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lots of ground to the use of the said claimant, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1679, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be the owner, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches north ward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said plat of ground, that they may be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1680. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning. Also, all that certain triangular lot situate on the west side of Philip street, in the ward and city aforesaid, commencing at the distance of thirty-eight feet and one-half inch northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of said Philip street sixty-seven feet two and one-eighth inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, and thence along same line southwestward thirty (30) feet, more or less, to a point, and thence southeastward sixty-one feet eleven and one-half inches to the west side of Philip street and place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make to the said E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners, reputed owners, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1681. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest line of Sergeant street and the east line of Collins street, thence southeastward along Sergeant street ninety-six feet ten and three-eighths inches; thence southwesterly at right angles to the same one hundred and forty feet to the northeast side of Dickinson street; thence northwestward along the same fifty feet to the east side of Collins street; thence northward along the same one hundred and forty-seven feet seven and three-quarter inches to Sergeant street, the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1682, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and RICHARD G. STOTESBURY, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cumberland and Coral (now Diamond) streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Cumberland street eighty-seven feet, and extending in depth southwestward along said Diamond street, eighty feet, more or less, to an alley.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1683, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against JAMES TEAGUE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Poplar street, in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventeen feet six inches westward from the west side of Ontario street, containing in front or breadth on said Poplar street seventeen feet six inches, and extending in length or depth southward on the east line thirty-nine feet, and on the west line thereof forty-two feet two and five-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1338 Poplar street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JAMES TEAGUE, owner, etc., and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1684. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeastward of Susquehanna avenue and Hope street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Susquehanna avenue fifty-six feet, and extending that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Hope street sixty-nine feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1685. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, JOHN FIRTH, GEORGE TROVILL, and SKATING RINK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, to wit:—for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Chesnut street, in the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet westward from the west side of Twenty-third street, containing in front on said Chesnut street two hundred and twenty feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width one hundred and eight feet six inches to a twenty-five feet wide street called Johnston street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick and stone building, used as a Skating Rink, etc.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, etc., owners, etc., and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of the Frankford road, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty feet north of Huntingdon street, thence extending eastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to a point, thence southeastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to the northwest side of Amber street, thence northeast along the same forty feet, thence northwestward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to a point, thence westward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to the southeast side of said Frankford road, and thence southeastwardly along the same forty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1847. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of York, and northwest side of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the northeast corner of York and Tulip sts.; containing in front or breadth said York street seventy-two feet, and extending in length or depth northeastwardly along the northwest side of Tulip street, one hundred and twenty-five feet three inches to Emlen street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school house, known as the "White Public School."

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty three cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1848. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwesterly side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty feet southeasterly from Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street one hundred and twenty feet and in depth southwesterly between line parallel with said Martha street eighty-four feet ten and three-quarter inches to Pepper street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1849, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against unknown owner or reputed, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seven feet eight and one quarter inches southeast of Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street eighty-eight feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and ten feet eight and one-eighth inches to Jackson street.

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said unknown owner, or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1850. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia against RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Sepviva and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Sepviva street one hundred and eleven feet nine and seven-eighths inches, and extending in depth eastward along said Tucker street one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1874, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of the Frankford road, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty feet north of Huntingdon street, thence extending eastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to a point, thence southeastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to the northwest side of Amber street, thence northeast along the same forty feet, thence northwestward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to a point, thence westward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to the southeast side of said Frankford road, and thence southeastwardly along the same forty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK
{L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 8o 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $60, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Appointment of a Chief Clerk in the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the passage of this ordinance the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall, by and with the consent of Select Council, appoint a Chief Clerk, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Chief Commissioner of Highways. The salary of the Chief Clerk shall be twelve hundred dollars ($1200) per annum, payable monthly, commencing January 1, eighteen hundred and seventy-one (1871).

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for Repairs to the Office of the Receiver of Taxes, and for the Purchase of a Fire-proof.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-five ($475) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property for the purpose of painting, papering, and doing other repairs to the office of the Receiver of Taxes, and for the purchase of a fire-proof; and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 513 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cotton Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm 3

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 841 CHESNUT street, under the Girard House.

SALES ON REMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 732 Christian street.
SUPERIOR MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture.

ALSO, a large number of valuable hot-house plants, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 2 1 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Rosewood Piano Fortes and Melodeons, Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, 2 Silver Mounted Showcases, Fine Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, French Plate Mantel and Pier Glasses, Paintings, Chromos and Engravings, Decorated China Toilet Sets, Glassware, Stoves etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of well made Furniture, both new and secondhand, comprising—Walnut parlor and library suits, covered with fine plush reps, terry and haircloth; chamber furniture of latest designs, with wardrobes to match, oak and walnut dining-room furniture, pianos, mirrors, carpets, chairs of various kinds, china, glassware, stoves, etc.

At 1 o'clock, will be sold—
Several rosewood pianos and melodeons.
Invoices of fine liquors and wines. [2 1 2t
Two French plate and silver mounted showcases.

SPECIAL SALE OF
ELEGANT NE

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

The Testimony All In—Summing Up of Counsel.

The United States Court-room at Trenton was filled to the utmost, on Tuesday, by parties drawn thither to hear the trial of Francis Souders, one of the Camden rioters. Among the spectators was a large number of colored men, who have, from the first, evinced great interest in the proceedings.

The evidence being all in, John J. King, Assistant District Attorney, began the summing up on the part of the Government.

Mr. King, after thanking the jury for their earnest attention and unwearied patience during the progress of this lengthy trial, began his argument by referring to the great importance of the issues involved. It was a trial which claimed, not only the attention of the township and county wherein the crime was committed—not only of the State of New Jersey, but of every lover of liberty throughout the land—that it was impossible to imagine a greater crime against the peace and welfare of this nation than the one charged against the defendant. It is a crime which strikes at the very life of this republic.

He then proceeded to show upon what all republican forms of government rested—that our republic derived all its force and efficacy from the consent of the governed, as expressed through their representative chosen by them from among themselves—that this consent, which we call "suffrage," is the foundation upon which our Government is constructed, and is the life-blood which courses through all its system, and that it is absolutely necessary to defend this prerogative in all its purity, as the dearest treasure we possess; that if we permit it to become prostituted or suffer the unhallowed hand of crime or the bitterness of partisan strife to control its action, our republic is gone forever, and with it all the blessings which freedom bestows.

He then referred to the preamble to the Constitution of the United States to show the exalted privileges secured to every American citizen by the Constitution; that all its provisions and all its laws were made for the purpose of securing those blessings to this people; that, in pursuance of the authority given to Congress by that instrument, the fifteenth amendment was passed and lawfully ratified by the requisite number of States, and had become a part of the Constitution, and as citizens we were bound to respect and obey it; that by that law the negroes were made citizens, and as such were entitled to the same rights as ourselves; that the Constitution empowers Congress to make regulations concerning the elections of members of Congress; that by virtue thereof the law under which this indictment is brought was passed. He then stated the real points in issue against the defendant, etc., and reviewed in a very able manner the evidence of the many witnesses sworn.

He was followed by Mr. Browning for the defense, who made a forcible appeal in behalf of his client. Mr. Browning labored hard to show that the colored men were not obstructed in their efforts to vote.

CONCERT AT THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—A grand concert of vocal and instrumental music was given last evening at the Bedford Street Mission by the ladies and gentlemen of the choir of the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The affair was a brilliant success, the audience being large and enthusiastic, and composed of the most fashionable residents of Bedford street and vicinity. The concert went off in excellent style, and the entertainment was highly enjoyed by those in attendance. The hit of the evening was the song of "The Farmer's Boy," with a whistling accompaniment by Mr. Theodore Oves.

This brought down the house, and occasioned an enthusiastic demand for an *encore*. All the ladies and gentlemen of the choir entered heartily into the spirit of the affair, and the pleasure which their efforts afforded must have been in the highest degree gratifying to them. It is scarcely necessary for us to suggest that such an entertainment as this must have a beneficial effect upon the people of the Bedford street district, and that it must aid materially in civilizing and Christianizing them. On Monday next another concert will be given, when a number of glees and other popular pieces will be sung,

SERENADE TO DR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Last evening, at about 12 o'clock, a fine serenade was tendered to the well-known Dr. H. T. Helmbold, at the Continental Hotel, where that distinguished person has been staying for two or three days past, attending to matters connected with his immense business interests. The serenade was tendered by Beck's Philadelphia Band, and it was intended as a compliment in recognition of many personal favors received by members of the band from the Doctor while at Long Branch during the two preceding seasons. Only twelve hours' notice had been given of the occurrence to the members of the band, but there was a fine turnout, and the selections played were excellent. Among other things a galop was performed, which was composed by Dodworth, of New York, and dedicated to Mrs. Helmbold. After the band had delighted its auditors for some time they were invited by the Doctor to Parlor C of the hotel, where a fine entertainment, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was spread. Ample justice was done to the good things provided by all present, after which more music was furnished, and the party dispersed.

A CORNER OF CHURCHES.—At the northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets is erected a handseme Baptist church, and at the southeast corner stands a white marble church edifice of the Methodist denomination. The lot of ground at the southwest corner was yesterday purchased by Messrs. W. L. Schaffer and S. Gross Fry for $60,000. These gentlemen were appointed a committee to represent a number of prominent members of the English Lutheran Church in this city, who intend erecting on the property a new church edifice at a cost of $200,000, of which Rev. Dr. Seiss is to be the pastor.

LODGERS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT STATION.—During the month of January there were 4064 lodgers in the third district station house. Their sexes and nativities were as follows:—

	White.		Colored.		
Nativities.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	780	90	745	150	1735
Ireland	1935	164	....	....	2199
Germany	60	5	....	....	65
England	40	....	....	....	47
France	25	....	....	....	25
Total	2310	359	745	150	4064

A FIGHTING CHARACTER.—Andrew Armington went into the "Blue Bird" Tavern, No. 223 South Front street, last night, and committed an unprovoked assault and battery upon the proprietress, Mrs. Little. It is alleged that he struck her on the head with a bottle. In addition he smashed the furniture in the place. Andrew was arrested by Policeman Flemm, and was held in $800 bail by Alderman Carpenter.

BAD YOUNG MEN.—Thomas and James Hector and Lewis Welsh, whose ages range from fifteen to eighteen years, were arrested yesterday at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue for a breach of the peace. They have been in the habit of snow balling persons passing that locality. Defendants were taken before Alderman Clark, and were fined and held in $300 bail each to keep the peace.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—John Kennedy was arrested by Officer Duncan at Fifteenth and Market streets last night, upon suspicion of the larceny of a portion of a distilling worm which he had in his possession. It was subsequently ascertained that the property had been stolen from the store of John Stewart, Market street, below Seventeenth. John was held for a further hearing at the Central this afternoon.

FATAL FALL.—About 8 o'clock this morning John Pendy, aged fifty years, fell from a plank on which he was wheeling coal, at pier No. 5, Port Richmond, and sustained injuries which terminated in his death at the Episcopal Hospital. Deceased resided at No. 1115 Belgrade street.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Sub-Committee in Reference to Proposals.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the New Public Buildings Commission was held at noon to-day in the new Court House. Mr. H. Hahn occupied the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. M. S. Carman, giving in detail his bid for concrete foundations. Postponed.

Mr. John McArthur, architect, to whom was referred the bids for the foundations and cellar walls for the proposed new public buildings, made a report to the effect that the bid of Mr. Gorgas for stone from the Mount Airy quarries, at $2·50 per perch, is the lowest offered, being $4·75 below the bid of the Conshohocken Quarries for dimension stone, and $0·48 below the same for the smaller stone, and $5·75 below the bid of the Leiper & Lewis Quarries for dimension stone, and $0 10 per perch below the same for the smaller stone. The bid of the Conshohocken Stone Quarry Company for select dimension stone at $7·25 per perch is $1 per perch less than that of Leiper & Lewis for Chester stone, whose bid is $8·25 per perch.

The bid for large size rubble of the Leiper & Lewis Chester quarries at $2 60 per perch is 38 cents lower than that of the Conshohocken Stone Quarry Company, whose bid is $2·98 per perch, but by combining the bids for the dimension and smaller stone together the proposal of the Conshohocken stone quarry is the most favorable, based upon the relative amount of each size probably required. For laying stone and furnishing mortar the proposal of Drake & Hutchinson is 75 cents per perch below that of Mr. Carman on dimension stone and 25 cents per perch on the smaller sizes.

The proposal of Norris S. Cummings at $6 87½ per perch (kind and quality of stone not specified) is $1·03½ per perch below that of Mr. Carman, whose bid for large stone is $9·89 per perch, and $6 73½ per perch for ordinary stone. Mr. Carman's bid is also $1·47½ per perch below that of Hutchinson & Drake for Conshohocken stone, which they average at $8 35 per perch. Mr. Carman's bid is based upon stone from McIlvain or Leiper quarries.

The report was, on motion, postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was agreed to report favorably to the board upon the bid of Mr. McLaughlin at 74 cents per yard for excavation, and recommended that his security be fixed at $30,000.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

FUNERAL OF HANLON.

The Burial from the Undertaker's This Morning—An Eager Crowd—The Alleged Confession of the Murderer.

When it was ascertained that the remains of Hanlon had been conveyed from the prison to the establishment of James McGinnis, undertaker, No 138 North Seventeenth street, there were not lacking people with curiosity enough to make that locality an object of their especial attention, and notwithstanding the drizzling rain of this morning a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the undertaker's establishment.

A number of policemen, however, were on hand to preserve order and to keep the sidewalks clear. The parties in charge of the body were exceedingly reticent as to the disposition of the remains, and it was gossipped around the streets that the body had been conveyed to Millville, New Jersey, where the parents of Hanlon reside; but as nothing positive was known on the subject, the crowd kept up an eager watch on the house for further developments.

The body, however, was kept in the undertaker's establishment all night, and this morning at half past 10 o'clock the funeral took place. Everything connected with the last ceremonies was conducted as quietly as possible. There were present but six carriages and a hearse, and none were present but the family and nearest relatives of the dead man. The remains were enclosed in a coffin covered with black cloth and mounted with silver. After the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the carriages were quickly filled and drove off to the burial ground. The place of interment was not stated, the parties in charge preserving the same reticence in this particular as in others, but it was rumored that the burial took place in the Cathedral Cemetery.

Since the execution of the murderer there has been considerable talk to the effect that he had left a statement. A reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH after diligent inquiry has been unable to trace the assertion to any reliable foundation. Certain it is, that no statement whatever has been left with Superintendent Perkins, and that gentleman is ignorant of such a paper in the custody of any other party. What Hanlon said on the scaffold yesterday is probably his last words. Any communications he made to his religious adviser, of course, are secret, and never will be divulged unless by special direction of the dead man.

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Stationary Engineers' Association of Philadelphia was chartered for the purpose of furnishing trustworthy and reliable engineers to any who may need their services, and also to assist intelligent and competent engineers in finding permanument employent. The association has a membership of 250, and efforts are now being made to purchase a library of the most scientific books of this country and Europe for the use and instruction of the members. The association is beneficial, and in case of sickness or accident it pays its members $6 per week, and $100 as a funeral benefit. The charter provides that the organization shall not interfere in strikes or the regulation of wages between its members and their employers, neither shall it be used for religious or political purposes.

The association meets twice a week at their hall, No. 1349 Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, where they have discussions on chemistry, mathematics, boiler explosions, and calculations on the safety-valve. They also give instructions on the construction, care and management of the steam boiler, and the most accurate method of setting the valves of steam engines, and the most improved method of burning the different kinds of fuel to give the most beneficial and economical results. They also prepare engineers for examination in all kinds of steam engineering—marine, locomotive, and stationary.

The society has a regular agency at No. 447 North Broad street, where owners of steam engines, and those employing engineers, can be supplied with practical men.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—The following licenses have been issued by the Mayor's clerk to places of amusement:—

Musical Fund Hall.
Union Hall, No. 1408 Barclay street.
Academy of Muric.
Amateur Drawing Room.
Odd Fellows' Hall, N.W. corner Third and Brown.
National Guards' Hall.
Walnut Street Theatre.
Carncross & Dixey's Opera House.
New American Museum.
Simmons & Slocum's Opera House.
Arch Street Theatre.
Fox's New American.
Friendship Hall, S. E. cor. Sepviva and Norris sts.
Assembly Buildings.
Olympic Concert Saloon, No. 503 Chesnut street.

BADLY BURNED.—About eleven o'clock this morning, Anna Blacey, aged six years, was badly burned by her clothes taking fire from a stove, at her residence, No. 5 Pennsylvania avenue, between Race and Vine and Fifth and Sixth streets. Her injuries are of a serious character.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Matilda Ferguson, a servant employed at the residence No. 118 S. Eighteenth street, was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of some clothing from her employer. Matilda was held to answer by Alderman Morrow.

ANNUAL REUNION.—The annual reunion of the James Page Library Company, and their friends, takes place at American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, on Wednesday evening next. Colonel James Page will be master of ceremonies on the occasion.

DEAD CHILD.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a dead child, found by Policeman Quinn on Charlotte street, below Thompson.

MAYOR'S VETO.

The Special Tax for the Erection of the New Public Buildings.

His Honor Mayor Fox sent to City Councils this afternoon the following veto message:—

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith return without my approval the bill entitled "An ordinance to levy and fix a special tax rate for the erection of public buildings and to appropriate the amount realized from such levy."

In its first section it authorizes the Board of Revision to levy and assess the special tax contemplated by the bill. As no act of Assembly clothes this board with any power to levy and assess taxes, it is manifest that they could lawfully exercise no such power; and the ordinance must, therefore, wholly fail to accomplish its purpose. The third section of the proposed ordinance appropriates the money raised by the tax to the use of "the Commissioners," but does not designate what commissioners, and the bill nowhere authorizes the drawing of warrants against the fund, which it provides shall be paid, when realized, into the City Treasury. Moreover, it omits to provide for any mode of collecting the tax, and prescribes no penalties for delay, nor discounts for promptitude in its payment. Without these, its collection before the end of the year could scarcely be expected.

If there were the only objections to this ordinance, though fatal to it in its existing form, they could be readily obviated by the passage of an amended and modified bill; but there are other difficulties of a grave character affecting the lawfulness of the proposed action at this time, which it is my duty respectfully to suggest for your consideration, in the hope that if they seem to you to have weight, they may be removed by prompt action on the part of the Legislature now in session.

The act of Assembly which creates the Commission of Public Buildings requires that the commissioners shall make requisition on the Councils of said city *prior to the first day of December* in each year, for the amount of money required for the purposes of the commission *for the succeeding year;* and said Councils shall levy a special tax to raise the amount required. "Provided that said Councils may *at any time* make appropriations out of the annual tax in aid of the purposes of this act."

It is questionable whether under the language of this enactment a special tax can be authorized except during the month of December. The requisitions must be made prior to the first day of that month, and it is to provide for the moneys required during the succeeding year. The limitation of time for making the requisition which imposes upon Councils the duty of levying the special tax, is followed immediately by authority for Councils "at any time" to appropriate in aid of the work out of the general taxation. Without expressing any decided opinion as to the meaning of these provisions, I submit them to you as worthy of careful consideration, and suggest that all doubt concerning the interpretation of the act in points so important can now be readily removed by further legislation.

I am ready to and will cheerfully co-operate, in my sphere of duty, in carrying into effect the purposes of the legislation in authorizing the erection of new public buildings for our courts and municipal offices, but the importance of the subject, and the magnitude of the expenses, must admonish us to be careful in all our procedure, so as to make it recognized as clearly authorized by law.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILANTHROPY.

The Young Men's Home—A Noble Charity—The Influences of a Large City—Prompt Action of the Y. M. C. A.

The excellencies of the Newsboys' Home on Locust street are keenly appreciated by the people of Philadelphia, but for the proper carrying out to the full extent the objects of the institution, another one similar in design was needed. It is known that after the members of the Newsboys' Home have attained a prescribed age or have changed their occupation the Home is no longer open to them. This provision, the adoption of which was found necessary, of course was the means by which numbers of its former inmates were compelled to seek board and lodgings elsewhere, and the gentlemen then in charge of the Home conceived the idea that a Young Men's Home would be a very proper institution to establish. The above considerations, however, were not the only motives which led to steps being taken for the inauguration of a Young Men's Home; for there arrive in Philadelphia every year a large number of young men from the surrounding districts who hope to find in Philadelphia the way to fortune. These strangers come among us without any definite knowleege of our city, and many of them are drawn into vice simply through being surrounded by improper influences.

It was conceived that if Homes for such could be established in various parts of Philadelphia, where the homeess could be surrounded by the best of influences, that one of the great designs of practical Christianity would be fulfilled. With this view a sum amounting to $17,000 is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Young Men's Home, and a considerable amount has been realized by subscription. No institution has yet been established, as the design is yet in its inception, and when the necessary legislation is accomplished the institution will be promptly established.

In order, however, to increase the means of efficiency in the good work, a bill consolidating the Young Men's Home with the Young Men's Christian Association is now before the Legislature, and will pass that body in a day or two; indeed, the act passed the Senate this morning.

A meeting of the managers of the Home was held to-day, and the proposed legislation met with the promptest favor.

The Y. M. C. A. purpose to push the matter, and make it a part of their work when it is accomplished. It will be another addition to the many noble charities in the possession of which Philadelphia may proudly boast.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to notice that the operators of the celebrated William Penn coal mined by Samuel E. Griscom & Co. have appointed Mr. Henry C. Pollock sole agent to the Philadelphia trade for the sale of their coal. We wish him every success in his new undertaking.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Divorce Case—The Wife's Version.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Long before the opening of the Court this morning a crowd of sensation seekers, the surplus of the world's inhabitants, thronged the entrance into the State House building, all seeking admission to the scene of social unhappiness which was to be resumed; but happily Judge Peirce wisely took the precaution of placing an officer on the outside, who kept back all who were not immediately connected with the case or were not members of the bar, thus avoiding all the disorder that has prevailed inside the court-room during the previous days of the trial.

The case for the respondent was opened by John C. Bullitt, Esq., who first gave a brief narrative of the condition of these parties before the institution of these proceedings. Mrs. Robbins was the daughter of Mr. Jacob Blake, a farmer working his own land with his own hands, and Mr. Robbins was the son of a neighboring farmer; and there being but one year's difference between their ages, they grew up from childhood together. Mr. Robbins came to the city and engaged successfully in the iron business, and soon afterwards, in 1855, married his present wife. They at first lived in a house in Tenth street, which was plainly furnished by her father, and she was a fond, loving and true wife, attending to her home, her children, and her husband. They afterwards lived in different houses, and finally Mr. Robbins, considering his fortune made, took the house at Twentieth and Green streets, furnished it superbly, and lived in first style, endeavoring to raise himself to social distinction, whilst his wife remained the unassuming domestic wife she was from the first. He then engaged in oil speculations and lost, and in 1864, upon returning from the oil regions, his manner changed in every respect; he became cold, and this strange separation took place. Then he brought this suit, and accused her of the foulest crime a wife could be guilty of, and attempted to make his charge good by the oaths of such people as John Rider, Bob Hamilton, and Maria Carey, all of whom dare not fix a day for the occurrences they testified to, leaving her without the possibility of contradicting them. But it would be shown that she was innocent of all the offenses imputed to her, and then demand a verdict in her vindication.

Mrs. Susan Hamilton sworn—I am the wife of Robert Hamilton; I have four children living; they are Cherry, aged ten; Mary, aged seven; Hans, aged five; and the baby, aged two; Fanny Smith was my sister; my child Mary lived with her, I think, in the winter of 1866; she used to be with her at odd days before this; she was a little over two years old when she went to live with Fanny Smith; she did not live with Fanny Smith prior to the death of my father-in-law; he died on the 26th of January five years ago.

Cross-examined—Fanny Smith lived at No. 1313 Wood street; she took quite a fancy to the child, and as I was quite poor she took her to keep; Fanny died a year ago to-day.

Mrs. Harriet Blake sworn—I am the mother of Mrs. Robbins; I reside at Fox Chase, Twenty-third ward; I have resided at Fox Chase some thirty-eight years; Mr. Robbins' family were near neighbors of ours; my daughter and Mr. Robbins were married in 1855, and first lived in Tenth street, a little below Green; they moved to St. John street, and then to Fifth street, and from there to Tenth street again, but not to the same house; there they went to the corner of Twentieth and Green, which house was magnificently fitted up; the summer preceding their separation they boarded with us at the Fox Chase; on the night in November when Mr. Robbins was telling my daughter they had to separate; I was staying all night at his house; I had retired for the evening, and heard loud talking down stairs; I dressed myself and started down; my daughter called me, and I saw her lying on the landing of the stairway; I went into the sitting-room where Mr. Robbins was, and asked what was the cause of all this, and he said, "Infidelity! infidelity!" I asked where his proofs were, and he said it was a suspicion he had in his heart; he said, also, that if she would go down on her knees and confess her guilt, and sign a paper he had in his pocket, there would be no more of it, but if she did not he would bring persons who would make her do it; the conversation continued until 9 or 3 o'clock in the morning; my daughter said she had no guilt to confess, and would not confess to a false charge; she did not say she had done wrong and would do better in the future; I did not hear her say so.

She denied the charge of adultery: I saw them next morning at the breakfast table, and then we came up into the sitting room, and Mr. Robbins told my daughter to get the children ready to take to his father's; she got the two older children ready, for he did not wish the children to hear the disturbance, as he intended to bring some persons there that day; he took the children away in the morning, and in the afternoon Charles Knight came home with him; he and his wife met in the sitting-room that afternoon; she was sewing when they came in; he called the servants up, and I think he paid them off, and then he ordered me away, saying to me, "I want you to leave this house;" I said, "Charley Robbins, you are a rascal;" and then he ordered his wife away, saying she must be ready to leave in an hour's time; that there would be a carriage ready at the door, and she must go; he said that if she did not go he had persons outside prepared to put her out; she said she would not go; he said she might remain until next morning; he went away soon after that and did not return until the next morning about 9 o'clock; that was Wednesday, November 29; he came in and again ordered her to go; he helped her to pack up her things in trunks; about the time of starting she asked him what she should take; he told her she might take some of the silver he had made her presents of, and then he said she might take it all; she said she would go to his father's to see the children, but he said she could not see them, for he had taken them away; as she was leaving she said, "I think you would better get me a better looking bonnet than this to go home in;" the one she had on was a white silk one she had made the spring before; it was not suitable for that season of the year; she said she had no money, and then he gave her five dollars; she said nothing about twenty-three dollars for a bonnet; it must have been 1 o'clock in the afternoon when she left; she did not go upon her knees to him, and she did not say, "Charley, I know I have done wrong, and I beg your forgiveness."

Here the court took a recess.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.

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For circulars apply to

21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILIP SPAEDER vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa.; VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa. September Term, 1870, Nos. 97 and 98.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writs of *fieri facias* of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before such Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

E. C. MITCHELL,
2 2 10t Auditor.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A POCKET-book containing $90, in the Richmond car of the Union Line. Reward, $20, by returning it to the owner, No. 1106 ELLSWORTH Street. 1 30 5t

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Cabinet Charges.

The Test Oath Repealed

Probable Veto of the Bill.

The Chorpenning Fraud

Lat[illegible] from Europe.

Why Bourbaki's Army Surrendered.

Manteuffel and the Armistice.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

General Manteuffel Refuses to Recognise the Armistice.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—It is reported here that General Manteuffel has refused to recognize the armistice, and, disregarding the protests of the French commander, has continued hostilities, by which he has forced the French Army of the East to surrender or retreat into Switzerland.

General Clinchart, who now commands the Army of the East, has concluded a convention with the Swiss authorities, and crosses into Switzerland with his whole army to-day. General Billot covers the retreat.

[NOTE.—It should be borne in mind that the armistice did not go into effect in the Department of the East until February 1.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Veto of the Test-Oath Repeal Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There is some talk of the President vetoing the bill which passed yesterday repealing the test oath. He is advised to do so by such men as Butler in the House and Morton in the Senate, on the ground that the time has not yet arrived when it is safe for the Government to restore ex-Rebels to their political rights. It is stated that the bill passed the Senate through a misunderstanding, and that if it had to go before the Senate again it would be defeated.

Estimates for Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations considered to-day the bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the estimates for appropriations. This bill requires the heads of all other departments to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury estimates for appropriations for their departments, and makes it his duty to revise them and send them to Congress.

The committee also considered

The Deficiency Bill,

and heard several parties anxious to obtain special appropriations. No definite action, however, was taken.

The Ship Meteor Case.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs temporarily laid aside the Alabama claims question to-day, for the purpose of taking up and disposing of the case of the ship Meteor. One or two parties were heard in favor of the claim. The committee agreed to report a bill.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes

seem to gather more strength to-day, and it seems to be conceded that a general reconstruction is to take place, in which Pennsylvania, Indiana, and some other States considered doubtful for the Republican party will be recognized.

The Chorpenning Fraud.

The Post Office Committee of the Senate agreed this morning to have a resolution passed relative to the Chorpenning fraud, with a recommendation that Chorpenning be allowed to go to court if he has any case.

The bill to regulate

Rank in the Navy

was considered to-day by the Senate Naval Committee, but after some discussion it was finally postponed until the next meeting, in order to get information from the Naval Department in regard to certain proposed amendments.

Direct State Tax.

The Senate Finance Committee had a long discussion on the proposition as to what action should be taken relative to the direct tax imposed on a State, and which was suspended for some time in the late Rebel States. It is proposed to relieve them from the payment of the tax. New York and Oregon come under the list of States which have not paid their proportion of this tax.

The Senate select committee on alleged

Southern Outrages

examined several witnesses from North Carolina to-day, for the purpose of obtaining additional proof to show the existence of the Ku-Klux organization in that State, and the murders and other crimes committed by its members. The committee have already summoned about fifty witnesses. It is not supposed they will complete their examination during this session, although before the close of the present Congress they will make a partial report.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike.

MAHANOY CITY, Feb. 2.—It is now rumored that the purpose of the meeting of the coal operators of the Schuylkill region in Philadelphia to-day, is to meet a representation from the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, appointed at the session held at Pittston on Tuesday last, to make an arrangement for a resumption. A basis will probably be prepared so that work will commence about the 15th.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Saulsbury, addressing the Chair, said he rose for the first time in his life to a question of privilege, not one of mere personal privilege, but a question which affected the character and dignity of the United States Senate. He moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Pomeroy's resolution of sympathy with the people of France and Germany was adopted on yesterday, so that Senators might see whether it read better backwards than forwards, or whether there was any sense in it. He did not know who offered the resolution, and did not want anybody to tell him currently, but certainly there were some scholars in this body to whom its defects would be perceptible.

Mr. Pomeroy announced himself as the author of the resolution, and knew of nothing wrong about it.

Mr. Saulsbury was sorry his friend had said that. He had hoped his friend would have spared him the necessity of pointing out the inaccuracies of the resolution.

Mr. Pomeroy was willing to spare the Senator (Saulsbury) it that gentleman would spare himself.

Mr. Saulsbury proceeded to comment upon the phraseology of the resolution, and wanted it fixed up in English. As it stood it was ungrammatical, not good English, and should be reconstructed before being subjected to the scrutiny of foreign nations.

The Vice-President remarked that debate upon the motion was not in order. Under the rules it would be entered and action could be had upon it at any time.

Messrs. Conkling and Pomeroy desired a vote to be taken at once, and the question being put Mr. Saulsbury alone responded in the affirmative to the great amusement of the galleries.

The motion to reconsider was therefore lost.

Mr. Warner, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the use of the metre now used for distilled spirits.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was discussed, and Mr. Warner, in reply to Mr. Edmunds, stated that the metre had been shown to be unreliable and of no practicable value to the Government.

Mr. A. G. Thurman spoke of the injustice of compelling owners of distilleries to pay the expense of putting up a meter when its fitness had not been demonstrated. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the present consideration of the bill, and it went over.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, took up the House bill to allow exportation of Brandy with the same rights of drawback as are allowed for rum and alcohol.

The Senate Finance Committee amendment providing that drawbacks shall not be allowed until the passage of this act was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the amendment of the House to the bill to divide Virginia into two judicial districts, were concurred in.

At 1·30 the Senate agreed, ayes 33 nays 14, upon the pending motion of Mr. Williams to proceed with the bill subsidizing a steamship line in the Gulf of Mexico. The vote was not regarded as a test in view of the general disposition to allow the Senator from Louisiana (Kellogg) to address the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Kellogg then proceeded to urge the claims of the Gulf States upon the liberality and attention of the Government. After commenting on the almost unanimous Democratic vote in the Senate against taking up the bill as significant of hostility to the commercial and industrious interests of the South, and the fact that the opposition to the subsidy policy depended mainly upon insinuations against the integrity of the motives of its supporters by those who had failed to urge any means whatever for reviving our commerce, he explained that she bill provided for a comparatively small subsidy for a semi-monthly steam mail service for ten years between New Orleans and the Mexican coast. Three first class American built iron steamships were provided for.

The first five years of the mail contract $150,000 was to be paid and for the last five years $100,000 per annum. In case of a war the Government to take the steamships at a fair compensation. He then referred to the advantages of a temporary partial mail service to Mexican ports at a cost of $20,000 per annum, to the extent and desirability of the Mexican trade, to the efforts of England and other countries to monopolize it as well as the commerce of the Spanish American countries south of us, and the rapid diversion of this trade in foreign bottoms from the legitimate channel through the United States. In 1840 the commercial exchanges between Mexico and the United States exceeded twenty millions of dollars while in 1858 our share in the Mexican foreign trade had fallen from one half to less than one-sixth of the whole. He quoted from the debates of the Thirty-fifth Congress to show the favor with which a similar measure was then received.

The Democratic Senators warmly approved it as calculated to restore this trade. The advantages of liberal mail subsidies to Great Britian were shown in her supremacy in steam navigation and impetus given her trade by an increase of her exportations.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hotchkiss, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States, giving United States Judges and Commissioners the right to examine persons against whom such unsatisfied judgments are rendered in regard to their property, and to order the disposition of such property. As the bill was long, and likely to consume too much time, it was recommitted.

Mr. Kerr, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill in reference to the United States, District, and Circuit Courts in Indiana. Passed.

Also, giving the assent of Congress to the application of the 200,000 acres of school lands in Oregon to the support of common schools. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional cause of challenge, and prescribing the oath of grand and petit jurors in United States Courts, shall apply only to petit jurors in cases where the United States are a party in name and interest. Passed.

Mr. Mercur, from the same committee, reported the bill to provide for the collection of debts from Southern Railroad corporations, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust, and settle the suits on such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable, and best calculated to protect the interests of the Government. Passed.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, from the same committee, reported the bill authorizing the issue of duplicate bonds of the United States under certain conditions in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed. Passed.

Also, for the better organization of the United States District Court within the State of Louisiana. Passed.

The House then took up the bill extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—Messrs. Hensey and Dochert presented petitions in favor of the repeal of collateral inheritance tax on public bequests.

Mr. Dechert, one in favor of opening Twelfth street, between Wharton and Reed.

Mr. Connell, one from Mayor Fox, Col. James Page, and others in favor of a constitutional convention.

Also, a memorial from the American Sunday-school Union, asking for the repeal of the collateral inheritance tax.

A number of petitions in favor of a constitutional convention were presented by Senators.

Mr. Graham presented one from the Park Commissioners of Allegheny city, setting forth that they have one hundred acres in the centre of the city, and that they are building one of the finest monuments to deceased soldiers in the State. They ask that Rothermel's Battle of Gettysburg may be placed in their charge, and that if the request is granted they will erect a suitable fire-proof building where the painting will always be exhibited free.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Nagle, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvania.

Also, one to enable the German Lutheran Congregation in and near the city of Philadelphia to make division of their property between the two congregations into which they have become divided. Their bill passed finally.

Mr. Connell, one incorporating the Conveyancers Association of Philadelphia. This bill names eighty incorporators, and the object of the association is to elevate and advance the standard of conveyancing as a branch of the legal profession requiring knowledge of the law, skill and integrity therein, and so by conserving and protecting the character and good standing of the profession to render more secure the interests of the public.

Mr. White, one to confirm and quiet titles held under ancient judicial sales.

Mr. Brooke, one incorporating the Chester Wharf and Shipping Company.

Mr. Dechert, one exempting from taxation the property of the Newsboys' Home of Philadelphia.

Mr. Brooke, one supplementary to an act enlarging the powers of courts over certain corporations.

Mr. Brooke called up his bill to transfer soldiers' orphans to the care of the School Department.

A motion made by Mr. White to postpone it until Tuesday was defeated by a vote of 19 to 12.

House.

The question of printing wrappers for the *Record* was again discussed, and Mr. Johnson, of